

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1896.

XXXIV—NO. 48

SINGULAR IGNORANCE.

Past Due Bonds for \$18,000 Sud-
denly Bob Up.

THE COUNTY BRIDGE FUND.

Commissioners Explain Why They Want to Issue Refunding Bonds to Draw a Lower Rate of Interest—A Bridge that is Not Needed.

CANTON, Feb. 13.—At the time the contracts were let for the bridge in Canton on Mahoning street, where Laiblin street is to be opened, and the East Ninth street bridge, the county bridge fund was overdrawn \$760. Besides this there are in existence bridge bonds which were issued fully five years ago to the amount of \$37,000. A number of these bonds aggregating \$18,000 are now past due and are drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The existence of these bonds was unknown to the present commissioners, according to their statements. Even Commissioner Poyer was ignorant of the fact until recently. The commissioners stated this morning that their only object in issuing refunding bonds is to pay this debt. An effort will be made to float the refunding bonds at 5 per cent. The old existing bonds will be redeemed and the interest expenditures reduced from 7 to 5 per cent. The bridge fund will be replenished in June next from the June levy by \$20,000 or \$2,500. The December levy will add the same amount to the fund and the cost of constructing the Ninth and Laiblin street bridges will be paid from these amounts, one-half in June and the remaining sum in December. The above statement was made by Auditor Loitchat and verified by the commissioners unanimously.

The refunding bonds are to cover the indebtedness actually created, and the proceeds will in no way be applied to the payment for the Laiblin and Ninth street bridges. Commissioner Crawford, of Massillon, stated this morning that when he learned of the proposed improvement he did not deem it advisable, owing to the condition of the fund, and proposed to abandon the matter for the present, at least. The bids had been advertised for, however, before the installation of himself and Mr. Johnson.

Commissioner Poyer stated that petitions had been presented for the construction of the two bridges. The present Ninth street bridge has been condemned and is unsafe. The other bridge was desired because Laiblin street is to be opened extending from Mahoning street to the Berger Manufacturing Company and Canton Bridge Company's plants. This street runs parallel with Lake street and the new bridge will be located a short distance above the Lake street bridge which spans the same stream. Lake street leads directly to the manufacturers and can be used as conveniently. The commissioners did not seem familiar with the location of Laiblin street. The residents near by, however, claim that a bridge there is not a necessity, and the expenditure of the county funds for its construction is uncalled for. The majority at least opposed it.

Commissioner Poyer remarked that had he known of the existence of the old bridge bonds it is possible that the bids for the new structures would not have been advertised for.

According to the statement of Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow, however, it is too late now to recall the action. Prosecutor Bow also stated that he could not find section by which the commissioners could be restrained from constructing the bridges in question even though the bridge fund had been or is at the present time overdrawn.

A SUPPRESSED REPORT

The annual report of the commissioners of Stark county is being kept from the public because the members of the board desire to have the examiners amend their official criticism. Their request has been refused. The document was filed at the court house on January 27th, so that ample time has elapsed for securing its publication. The law requires that the work of the commissioners be reviewed by duly appointed examiners. The court named R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, and J. M. Ram say to perform that work this year. They checked up all the vouchers involved in transactions amounting to some \$300,000, and made known their views in writing. Their report was endorsed, as the law requires, by Prosecuting Attorney Bow.

Of the expenditures as a rule they have nothing to say. Certain fixed charges they deem too high, but as they are beyond the power of the commissioners to control, they enter no objections. The books and papers are regular and most bills reasonable. The personal accounts of Commissioners Poyer, Kreighbaum and Clutz do not escape without severe comment. The law requires them to submit an itemized statement of all their expenditures to the prosecuting attorney and probate judge for approval. Mr. Clutz, now retired, is the only one who has done this. On the face of things his charges are said to be regular. Mr. Poyer did not obtain any endorsements at all. Mr. Kreighbaum, now retired, has the worst account, and it is so bad, indeed, that Judge Wise endorses it with some such words as "correct as far I have means of knowing." Mr. Kreighbaum retains possession of his account, and has either

forgotten to give it up or refuses to do so.

The expenses of the board equal their salaries. Mr. Kreighbaum charges the county \$60 for the use of his own horse, which he drove back and forth between the court house and his home. There is a total charge of \$370 for livery hire, in addition to which the commissioners allowed themselves mileage at the rate of five cents a mile, thus incurring a double expense upon the county. Mr. Kreighbaum has entered up a trip from Canton to Bethlehem township at fifty-five miles. Mr. Poyer, in several instances, has mileage for five miles, for trips to the workhouse. The workhouse is on the street car line, and the fare is five cents from the court house.

The commissioners charge up their expenses for every regular and special meeting. They make the county foot bills of \$1.50 a day, each, for such expenses. Mr. Poyer lives in Canton, but wants \$1.50 a day "expenses," while in attendance upon sessions of the board in Canton. Mr. Clutz and Mr. Kreighbaum, both breakfasted, presumably, before setting out for the county seat, and usually returned home in time for supper. Nevertheless they ran up bills of \$1.50 a day for diners in Canton. The best Canton hotels, by the way, charge 50 cents for dinner, and regular patrons get special rates. Some people go to cheaper places.

The examiners do not mention names in their official report, but THE INDEPENDENT locates some of their assertions. Messrs. McCaughey and Ramsey sum up their conclusions by declaring that the statutes do not authorize county commissioners to draw expenses while in attendance at regular meetings of the board, and inquire how a resident commissioner, by any stretch of the imagination, can incur expenses while living at home. They also point out the eccentricity of Mr. Kreighbaum in compelling the county to pay \$60 a year for his own horse, and mileage, and disapprove in emphatic terms of the payment of \$370 for livery hire, for trips on which they credited themselves with five cents a mile.

The transactions to which the examiners call attention do not involve Commissioners Crawford and Johnson, who have only recently become members.

VERY MUCH DISTRESSED

CANTON, Feb. 14.—The arrival of THE INDEPENDENT at the county seat with the sensational disclosure based upon the suppressed report of the examiners of the work of the county commissioners, created a great commotion. It was decided to bring forth the missing report, and the reporters were promised the privilege of reading the precious document on Monday. The examiners, Messrs. McCaughey and Ramsey, have been importuned to modify their statements, but have refused to do so.

THE REPORT APPEARS.
Late this afternoon the commissioners, spurred to activity, concluded to bring out the hidden examiners' report. It tells exactly what THE INDEPENDENT told yesterday, excepting that it mentions no names. The report of the commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1895, shows a total outstanding bonded indebtedness as follows:

Court House, 5 per cent, \$100,000.
" " 6 " " 25,000.
Workhouse 5 " " 50,000.
Refund 5 " " 50,000.
Infirmary 5 " " 12,000.
Poor Relief 5 " " 16,000.
Bridge Bonds 31,000.
Agricultural Society 13,500.

Total, \$297,500.

The bridge fund over drafts amount to \$8,203.58; building fund overdrafts, \$18,116.58; workhouse over drafts, \$4,225. Balance on hand, \$4,440.12.

A SPECIAL ACT.

Another result of the general upheaval, brought on suddenly, though in contemplation before, is the framing of a bill abolishing the present method of paying commissioners, and substituting a fixed salary of \$1,800 a year, for the Stark county commissioners, out of which they are to pay their own expenses. Last year the commissioners were paid as follows: Clutz, \$1,431.95; Poyer and Kreighbaum, 1,100 each. To this should be added their padded expense accounts.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT.

Copies of THE INDEPENDENT were eagerly sought at the court house, this morning, and everybody in official circles is talking about the bomb that has suddenly exploded.

Ex-Commissioner Clutz took an early car for Canton this morning. He accepted the mild censure with good grace and was not visibly affected.

Commissioner Poyer was less calm. He was noticeably annoyed by the criticism of his expense account, but denied that any charges were questionable and thought the censure unjust. He too prepared an itemized account which he declares he will freely offer for inspection.

Probate Judge Henry Wise stated that he could not otherwise endorse the report of the commissioners than by declaring it correct "so far as he knew." The report included many expenditures which he knew nothing about and he had no means of ascertaining their absolute correctness. The report was endorsed in the same qualified manner by Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

THE PISTOL WENT OFF

Again the Old Story—Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

A CANTON SHOOTING AFFAIR

Cavanaugh's Resort the Scene of a Distressing Affair—Massillon Men Begin a Lawsuit—A United States Case Brought to Massillon.

CANTON, Feb. 15.—Jennie Benson was perhaps fatally shot this morning at 6 o'clock by Andy Cavanaugh, a railway brakeman. The shooting took place in Mike Cavanaugh's notorious resort. It seems that Andy Cavanaugh remained at his brother's saloon all night, and this morning arose early. He picked up an old revolver, according to the statements given the authorities, and after snapping it several times, considered it unloaded. He then placed the barrel of the weapon between his teeth and attempted again to discharge it. He was warned but said the old thing could not be made to go off. He lowered the weapon and pulled the trigger again. There was a loud report and Miss Benson, Mike Cavanaugh's house-keeper, fell to the floor, shot through the side. When the officers arrived at the saloon, Andy had taken leave, and was nowhere to be found. All persons concerned claim the shooting accidental.

BROUGHT TO MASSILLON.

United States Deputy Marshal Robert M. Hills arrested Ella Arnold in Canton this morning. Miss Arnold will be taken to Massillon this afternoon and arraigned before United States Commissioner Robert H. Folger. The Arnold woman, is alleged to have been selling intoxicating liquor without first obtaining a license.

A LOCAL LAW SUIT.

Daniel Hemperly, John Jacobs, J. J. and H. C. Dickehut began suit in court on Friday afternoon against Godfrey Mansz Edwin, John and Clara Mansz, Wm. Welker, Tobias Schott, trustees, Wilhelmine Albrecht and Louis Albrecht, to recover judgment in the sum of \$300. The plaintiffs claim that with the named defendants they own equal shares in an outbuilding on lot No. 97 in Massillon. The petition further alleges that the defendants named wilfully and maliciously tore down and removed the said structure, thereby compelling the plaintiffs to rebuild. R. W. McCaughey is the attorney employed by the plaintiffs.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon first ward—Mary Huber to Peter J. Kern, Rosa A. Hoover, and T. J. Kern, 20-100 acre, respectively at \$1 each.

Fourth ward—Henry Shriver to Edward Kohl, lot No. 221, \$1,350.

Josiah Barr's heirs to John Marsh, lots No. 444-445, \$2,000.

Frank Seiber to Jackson W. Pontius, lot 277, \$1,000.

Perry township—Jacob Kennedy to A. L. Foltz, 80 acres, \$1,200.

A. L. Foltz to Emma Atland, 8 acres, \$1,000.

RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Local Appointments by Stark County Commissioners.

Township and ward soldiers and sailors relief committees have been named by the Stark county commissioners, E. A. Jones, H. S. Moses and J. H. Sharer as follows:

Perry township—A. D. Metzgar, Richville P. O.; C. J. Fortna, John G. Wertzbaumer, Massillon.

First ward, Massillon—J. M. Walker, J. C. Haring, S. B. Hankins.

Second ward, Massillon—John Ellis, Cramer Cosier, O. Martin.

Third ward, Massillon—E. D. Doxsee, Samuel Bowman, E. J. Hamill.

Fourth ward, Massillon—R. A. Punn, R. B. Crawford, Fred Rose.

Sugar Creek township—David Bash, Wilmot; George McLaren, Justus; T. C. Putman, Beach City.

Sandy township—Dr. Gustave A. Shane, C. C. Elson, William Raedel.

Tuscarawas township—J. W. Eggert, John C. Wafer, Nathan Moffitt, Massillon.

Bethlehem township—L. B. Yant, L. G. Dailey, Daniel Biddle, Navarre P. O.

Canton township—Alfred Quinn.

Jackson township—L. H. Willman, A. W. Leonard, McDonaldsville P. O.

Jackson township—W. G. Myers, S. M. Buckmaster, F. D. Liggett, Canal Fulton.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

Attitude of the Stark County Representatives on the Subject.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—Representative Austin voted "yes" on the Boxwell amendment to make the Dow tax \$50 and Representative Wilhelmine voted "no." The amendment was defeated and the original bill voted upon. This calls for an increase in the tax from \$250 to \$350. Mr. Austin voted "yes" and Mr. Wilhelmine "no."

The liquor dealers seem to be well pleased with the action of the House in passing the Goodale bill to raise the Dow tax to \$350. At least such are their expressions and it is certain that the bill will receive no opposition from that source.

John J. Ardner, of Toledo, president of the local organization of that city and treasurer of the state league, has been in the city for several days watching the fight and he expresses himself as well satisfied. "We have no objections to paying a tax of \$350," said he, "and I think that this raise will be beneficial all around."

For Sale.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

POINTS FOR TEACHERS.

Questions Put at the Last County Examination.

The following lists were used by the county school examiners in examining ninety-four applicants at the county seat, Saturday, February 8.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A man weighs 216 pounds avoirdupois; how many pounds does he weigh by Troy weight?

2. If nine eggs weigh 1 lb. 5 1/2 oz., how much are eggs per pound when they sell at 14 1/2 cents per dozen?

3. A sold goods to B for \$1170, thus sold 2 1/2%; B sold the goods to C, and gained 2 1/2%. Did C pay more or less than A, and if so, how much?

4. A farmer sells a horse and gains 40% of the selling price; what was his rate per cent of gain?

5. An agent received \$5000 with which to buy wheat, after reserving his commission at 4%; wheat being worth \$1.20 per bushel, how many bushels did he buy?

6. Find the number of which 5 7/8 is 7 5/8. Express as a decimal the difference between the square root of .64 and the cube root of .27.

7. From the center to the surface of a certain sphere is 10 inches; find its surface and its volume.

8. A and B can dig a ditch in 30 days; how long will it take each to dig it, provided A can dig twice as much as B?

9. A cube has an area of 5400 square inches; find its solid contents.

10. A bought a carriage for \$120 and sold it to B, who sold it to C, from whom D bought it for \$234.375; each of the first three sold it at the same rate of profit; find the rate per cent. of gain.

GRAMMAR.

1. Define idiom, euphony and elision.

2. Illustrate each of the above terms in sentences.

3. Tell how to change verbs from one voice to the other. What properties of the verb are dependent upon the subject?

4. What are the two functions of the relative pronoun?

5. What does the diagram of a sentence show?

6. Write a sentence in which a participle appears, clearly to be used as a verb and a noun.

7. Give five different prefixes with their meaning.

8. Define synopsis, declension and paradigm.

9 and 10. Write carefully an essay of one hundred words on "Home Influence."

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Bound Venezuela, and Indiana.

2. Name two great rivers on each side of the principal watershed of Europe, and tell into what they empty.

3. Draw an outline of the county in which you live and locate three of its principal towns. Give its area.

4. State some of the advantages of the Erie canal. Give, approximately, the difference in the surface of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

5. How many states in the U. S. Name the territories, and the last state admitted.

6. Name five states of the U. S. A. that produce large quantities of lumber and tell the kind produced by each.</p

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
18 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1886.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1896.

The constitution of Ohio, Art. IV, Section 14, says that the salary of judges of the court of common pleas "shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office." That being the case, why not defer action on the proposed increase for a time, since such action could not become operative? In the meantime prepare for a change by reducing other abnormally high salaries in other quarters.

Society as it is found in Paris, Stark county, has playful little ways all its own. It seems that at the ball, the other night, "Bill" Nichols attempted to shoot "Chuck" McMahon. "Bub" Brown resented this interference with the festivities whereupon Mr. Nichols turned upon Dr. Brown, and after playfully knocking him down, bit his thumb. Then concluding that he had had sufficient amusement, he armed himself with a stick and went his way.

THE INDEPENDENT has no particular desire to pose as a reform agency, nor does it object to use of its news articles by other papers without indication of their source. Therefore, if it makes the Canton News-Democrat feel good with itself to clip bodily THE INDEPENDENT's article on county affairs, published Thursday, and use it sans credit on Friday as "special to the News-Democrat" with numerous repetitions of "I did it," it is all right and no harm is done.

The business fact is recognized that at times it becomes wise policy to issue rendering bonds. Whether this is true in the case of Stark county, cannot be determined from the fragmentary and inconclusive information now available. Doubtless the annual statement, when it appears, will explain the situation. As a general rule, it would be very much more satisfactory if, when permission to issue bonds is sought, a statement of reasons were to accompany the outreion, showing the facts in the premises in a plain and comprehensive manner.

Mr. Justice Folger's term of office expires this year, and he will be a candidate for re-election in the spring. It is thought that there will be no opposition. The compliment of an unanimous election will be a gracious tribute from the people to the most distinguished occupant of the office of justice of the peace in Ohio—one whose increasing years have brought increasing wisdom, whose decisions have the fine mystique of the explorer, into the fields of literature and history, whose epigrams are savored with Attic salt, and one who imparts to the position he holds a dignity and character the like of which we shall not look upon again.

Messrs. E. W. Spidell and J. F. Hay, publishers of the Beach City News, have tired from business, in order to remove to Stanford, the Lincoln county seat, in Kentucky, where they expect to establish a Republican newspaper. The first issue is to appear about March 5th. Republican papers are scarce in Kentucky, as these young men, fresh from Stark county, filled with the inspiration of close contact with McKinleyism, as well as McKinley the man and neighbor, will add to the popularity of the old party they represent. They are progressive and energetic citizens of their own county, and Lincoln county may congratulate itself upon securing their services.

Representative Ashford, of Columbiana county, has introduced a bill to the lower house, providing for an increase in the present salaries of the common pleas judges from \$2,500 to \$4,000 a year. It adds to expenses without cutting down in another direction. No bill should be presented to pass, that scales salaries in one direction only. The thing to do is to protest, and to protest now. Citizens should write to members of the Stark county delegation, who can be trusted to follow the wishes of their constituents. Many people believe that the judges should be more adequately rewarded, as they condition their support to such proposition on reductions in other directions.

The question is asked whether THE INDEPENDENT is in favor of the proposition of the Stark county lawyers, to raise the judges' salaries to \$4,000. Its opinion was made known very clearly on Wednesday. It is positively and unalterably opposed to an increase of the annual public expenditures by one cent, and is in favor of the proposition referred to only when accompanied by legislation that will reduce the salaries of over paid officials. It believes that the adjustment of allowances is unfair, as it prefers that unfairness to come rather than to add one mill to expenditures. We are now head over heels in debt, there are deficiencies everywhere, and the county commissioners seem to be equal to plunging us into the

mine a little deeper. Between this increasing indebtedness and the public, three men stand. Their names are Silas J. Williams, Thomas Austin and George W. Wilhelm. They will be found faithful.

The preparation of a bill by Prosecuting Attorney Bow, at the request of the present county commissioners, providing an annual salary instead of the present per diem allowance with expenses, is directly in line with the suggestions offered on Thursday, and it is gratifying to know that such a bill was in contemplation before THE INDEPENDENT brought to light the unpleasant overcharges of the former board. The sum of \$1,800 seems rather too high, however, and probably \$1,500 will be the figure agreed upon. The commissioners now get \$3 per day and expenses. In practice this seems to be \$6 per day. Thus assuming that the commissioners work 300 days in each year, on a salary basis of \$1,500 a year, they would be receiving their former per diem allowance and \$600 expenses. It does not seem likely that the legitimate expenses of each member of the board ought to go over that amount—indeed, an economical member might easily discharge his duties on payment of less.

The report of the examiners of the transactions of the county commissioners, two of whom have since retired from office, discloses a wanton disregard of the first principles of propriety and violation of a public trust. If the report of the examiners is abstract of which appears elsewhere, is correct, and there could be no earthly cause for distorting the facts, the three men implicated have utilized their positions to increase their legitimate incomes by questionable practices. Among other things, it is shown that in county as large as Stark, the fee and expense system might well be dispensed with, and fixed salaries substituted. The stigma upon Mr. Poyser is a surprise and a disappointment. He is a man of large experience and was elected with the expectation on the part of his supporters that he would guard the public interests with jealous care. In no unfriendly spirit it becomes a duty to say that unless he can exonerate himself, much of his usefulness is at an end.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

The county commissioners, or those who held office until recently, are very busy explaining to the public that the singular charges concerning which THE INDEPENDENT had some unpleasantly plain words to say on Thursday, are all according to "precedent." Precedent is an excuse that is used to cover a multitude of sins, but the fact that the pot calling the kettle black will not fully satisfy an indignant public. It must be admitted that old fashioned honesty is extremely rare, and when found, as the breath of the bar are now informing us, is expensive.

The Canton News-Democrat, after publishing THE INDEPENDENT's observations, adds supplementary information as follows:

On April 23, 1895, the commissioners went to Chicago, St. Louis, Decatur, Richmond, Cincinnati and Columbus to inspect furniture. Commissioner Kreighbaum turned in \$60 miles for the trip at 5 cents per mile, \$30, and five days at \$3, \$15, making a total of \$41.

Commissioner Clutz didn't charge up any mileage for the trip, but put in 5 days at \$3 per day, \$15, and expenses \$6 per day, \$30, making a total of \$45.

Commissioner Poyser figured that he traveled 1,270 miles on the trip, but he only charged mileage at \$3.89, 5 days at \$3 per day, \$15, and expenses \$7.65, making a total of \$61.64.

On August 10, Commissioners Clutz and Kreighbaum went to Cleveland. The former charged for 130 miles \$6.50, expenses \$5 and salary \$3, making a total of \$14.50.

Kreighbaum charged for 100 miles, \$5; expenses \$2.50; and salary \$3, making a total of \$10.50.

Poyser was at home that day and charged his \$3, and \$1.50 expenses.

On August 7, on a trip to the children's home, the expense accounts were as follows:

Clutz—Mileage, 60, \$3; pay \$3, expenses \$1.50; total, \$7.50.

Poyser—Mileage, 40, \$2; pay \$3; expenses \$1.50; total, \$6.50.

Kreighbaum—Mileage, 58, \$2.90; pay \$3; expenses, \$2.50; total, \$8.40.

These things may be all right, and in strict accordance with "precedent," but some people will talk. As for the items of expenses, it is unnecessary to speak for them—they speak for themselves.

M'KINLEY AND LINCOLN.

Ex-Governor McKinley's Chicago address on Lincoln is an able account of the great President's career in many respects, and is good and useful reading.

One thought which he so well expressed, is worth careful study and application right here in Stark county. "What made him such a mighty power," asked Mr. McKinley, and he replied thus:

"To me the answer is simple: Lincoln had sublime faith in the people. He walked with them and among them. He recognized the importance and power of an enlightened public sentiment and was guided by it. Even amid the vicissitudes of war he concealed little from public review and inspection. In all he did, he invited, rather than evaded, examination and criticism. He submitted his plans and purposes, as far as practicable, to public consideration with perfect frankness and sincerity. He was as accessible to the public that he seemed to take the whole people into his confidence. Here, perhaps, was one secret of his power. The people never lost their confidence in him, however much they unconsciously added to his personal discomfort and trials. More than once when reproached for per-

mitting visitors to crowd upon him, he asked, in pained surprise: "Why, what harm does this confidence in men do me? I get only good and inspiration from it."

The address from a political point of view contained only a reiteration of his well known views.

"No new born zeal for American rights or the national honor, from any quarter whatever," said he, "can raise an issue with the grand old Republican party, which for forty years has steadfastly maintained it at home and abroad."

Concerning the currency he said the Republican party stood for a "currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the government and as unassisted as its honor." What Mr. McKinley said of Mr. Lincoln, with equal truth he might say of himself. No man could be more accessible. He occupies no secret chambers, difficult of approach, but that at home or abroad, congressman, governor or citizen, he seems "to take the whole public into his confidence."

MASILLON MUST WAKE UP.

Base Ball and Its Local Possibilities Locally Discussed.

It is just a month since a letter on the subject of base ball was written to THE INDEPENDENT and an appeal made for some energetic enthusiast to attempt the organization of a first-class amateur team in Massillon. So far there has been no attention paid to the affair, and it looks very much as though Massillon would have to depend on the neighboring cities and towns for its base ball the coming season. Just why there is so much hesitancy in this respect seems rather queer, for every time that Massillon has had a ball team in the field there has been money made, even under the most adverse circumstances. Why should it not be the same the coming season? Massillon has been without a ball team two seasons, and the enthusiasm and anxiety for a first-class club never was so great.

Then look at the young talent that could be brought out. There are more good players in Massillon than ever before, and all are anxious and willing to jump in, and help someone to organize the best amateur team in northern Ohio.

All that is wanted is for someone to take it upon himself to call a meeting at an early date, have a general talk, secure enough names to contracts to always have plenty of players, then go ahead and secure a location for the grounds. How would this be for an infield: A Heyman pitcher; Stark, catcher; Hope, first base; J. Wittman, second base; J. Bullach, short stop, Markel, third base.

Then with half a dozen youngsters and a few of the old timers to pick an outfit from, why not organize a team that could give a good account of themselves in any company?

As was stated before, the street railway company is always willing to do its share to make base ball a success, and everything taken into consideration the prospects were never so bright for base ball in Massillon.

Art Hope, the old reliable first baseman, is in Massillon and will remain here this summer. He is anxious to resume his old position at first base, and that encouraging grin will do much toward winning games. "Kid" Bullach has not decided as to his intentions for the coming season, but should he remain here he will take his old position at short stop with the "big four" of the old Russells. Everybody knows what Wittman can do at second base, and the old man is as frisky these days as a yearling. He is ready to sign a contract at once. Heyman and Stark are a battery that any team could be proud of, and both are in first class condition.

There seems to be an almost unanimous demand among the players and public for Will Lippé to again take his place at the head of the team, and should he decide to do so he will have the hearty good will and co-operation of every player in the team.

A PLAYER.

Johnson-Smyly Combination.

Another Women's Cemetery Association entertainment will be given next Saturday evening, at the Armory, by the Johnson-Smyly entertainers. Miss Johnson, the daughter of a Mohawk chief, is one of Canada's poets. Attired in red woolen, sleeveless short dress, over which is a fringed tunic of buckskin, ornamented with ermine tails and colored beads, and with bear's claws and panther teeth for bracelets and necklace, she recites many of her poems. Mr. Smyly, the humorous end of the combination, keeps the audience in an uproar of mirth from the moment he comes on until his exit.

He is an artist of the Corney-Grain variety, only perhaps a little more varied, as he plays the piano, sings, recites and introduces cleverly into his selections some very good ventriloquism.

A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South.

On February 11 and March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, on one single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be good to return within thirty days, on payment of \$2 to agent at destination, and will allow stop over at any points on the south bound trip.

Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he can not sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

A Tour to Mexico via the Queen & Crescent Route.

An escorted tour through Mexico in a super special train of Pullman vested dining, sleeping and observation cars, leaves Cincinnati Monday, February 24th, via Queen & Crescent Route. For handsomely illustrated itinerary write W. C. Rinehart, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

For SALE—A 13 horse traction engine, water tank, Wooster double picket mill, new buzz saw, all in first class order. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Call on or address

JAMES BUTTERMORE,
North Lawrence, O.

Remember that M. E. Porter has the best preparation for cleaning wall paper.

Call at Mrs. W. S. Hay's or "phone 231.

THESE BIG SLEEVES.

THEY STILL CONTINUE TO MAKE MEN DESPERATE.

But Men Find Fault Anyhow, Says Olive Harper—Theater Gowns and Hats—Sarah Bernhardt's Costumes—Creations of a Fashionable Modiste.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Men make the laws and enforce them. I saw a man last night who I know went out of the theater vowing to do something desperate about the big sleeves. They do seem to have an extra quantity of material for theaters. This man was little, but he didn't appear to know it until he got into a seat between two young ladies, pretty, both of them, but neither of them belonging to him. The two pairs of sleeves were simply immense. One pair was of crackling pink taffeta, covered with pink crepe lisette, and still further

bodices were everywhere. The wide berthas, collarettes and flics of lace were ubiquitous. Spangles glittered everywhere like stars in a frosty sky. Jeweled passementerie, jeweled neckbands, buckles and other ornaments were worn by all the young and too many of the old. In one box a young lady wore a bodice of cheney silk, with immense flowers on a white ground. The sleeves were enormous in themselves and were made still larger by gauze fans studded with sparkling spangles. Two of these stood up straight on each shoulder.

I noticed quite a number of persons who evidently wore false hair to augment that which nature had bestowed.

There were some other things, too, but I couldn't see them all, for the play was over. And what were Sarah's gowns like? Oh, I forgot to notice, more than that they were very high in the neck in front and very low in the back; very clinging and had no waists at all, as they fell straight down in front from neck to feet.

This morning a note from a famous modiste took me off to see two of her newest "creations" for visiting. When a grande modiste makes a dress, she does not make it. She "creates" it. One of these was a flecked cheviot black and tan. It was bordered with black marten at the bottom, and the basque opened over a tan silk not trimmed



VISITING COSTUME.

embellished with great outstanding caps of lace and pink ribbon bows. The others were of plaid velvet, and while there was no lace or ribbon to give grace and make them appear too frail for anything but suppressed bad words they were quite as dangerous to a man's peace of mind. These sleeves were very large, so large that they completely effaced the man. He couldn't lean forward, for if he did one of the girls was sure to turn suddenly and brush his carefully curled mustache or the other to rumple up his hair or tickle his nose. If he leaned back, those sleeves heaved a sigh of relief which swelled them to their biggest proportions, and altogether I think the young man didn't have a good time at all. And the two innocent girls had the tiniest of bonnets, and therefore they sat in the serene consciousness of incommending nobility.

On the other hand, if girls don't have big sleeves to complain about, there are the big hats, the bustles or hoops. The men find fault anyhow. If they want redress from their grievances, why, they make the laws, as I said before.

There was a very swell audience to see Bernhardt in "Camille," and while not otherwise engaged I noted a few of the gowns and bonnets, for there were but two hats visible. Fancy waists of pink, blue, white, plaid and brocaded

pink, making a total of

OLIVE HARPER.

After the ceremony of anointing the prince had been ended he was carried in a triumphal procession to the palace

admid the thunder of guns, the acclamations of the multitude and general rejoicing.

In some quarters the baptism of the crown prince into the orthodox church is looked upon as practically a surrend

ering of the Bulgarian principality into the hands of the czar.

An Ohio Boy Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—A boy, evidently

well educated and the son of respectable and well-to-do people, has been arrested in a negro tenement house, in which

there was a large quantity of stolen dry-goods, which he confessed to have taken from a store. He gave his name as William Scharrington of Toledo.

To reduce our immense stock of

Chinaware, Queensware, Glassware,

LAMPS, etc.

We will for the next Thirty Days sell our entire stock on the second floor, Dinner Sets alone excepted, at a reduction of Twenty-five per cent.

CLOSE BUYERS

who realized how low our prices were during the Holidays, will fully appreciate this immense cut.

We call especial attention to

THAT MAN TILLMAN.

STUDY OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S UNIQUE JUNIOR SENATOR.

His Physical and Moral Courage—How He Is a Demagogue—His Remarkable Rise in Public Life—His Sublime Self Confidence.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Benjamin Ryan Tillman, junior senator from South Carolina, is just now a very much talked about man, and nearly all of the talk is incorrect. Most of it is evidently contributed to the newspapers by men who consider themselves qualified to speak of him by reason of the fact that they know nothing whatever of the characteristics of the unique individual who has succeeded in setting the traditional dignity of the United States senate all a quiver. I know Ben Tillman, and I also know that few people thoroughly appreciate the character or comprehend the motives of this much abused product of the so called farmers' movement in this state.

A Conscientious Demagogue.

Ben Tillman has been accused of being a demagogue, and, according to the definition given by Webster, and even in a great measure, in the generally accepted sense, he is a demagogue of the first water—an accomplished demagogue, who never for a moment loses his grip on the sympathies of his following. But, despite this, Ben Tillman believes implicitly in all that he says. I don't believe that he could be induced, either by fear or favor, to advocate a measure to which in his heart he was opposed. During the recent constitutional convention he supported certain propositions which were distasteful to his constituents, and



HON. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN.

which he knew would be fought by them to the bitter end, and they were, and, what is more, Tillman was beaten on them and wasn't a bit pleased about it either. It is this conscientiousness that has given him greater influence with the masses than was ever possessed by any citizen of South Carolina at any time.

Another respect in which Tillman differs from the ordinary demagogue is that, whereas the usual specimen of that species is constantly engrossed in the occupation of holding up a flag to catch the direction of the wind of public opinion, Tillman doesn't care a continental about its probable trend, and he has more often created opinion than followed it.

When we dislike a man, we are apt to credit him with less ability than is really his, and during the campaign of 1890, which resulted in making Tillman governor of South Carolina, I often heard it asserted that Tillman was a man of no force of character, a creature of circumstances certain to sink into oblivion within two or three years through the waters of mental mediocrity.

His Physical Courage.

During that same campaign, too, it was often said that Tillman was a physical coward; that he skulked when men were needed to fight for the south, and that as soon as he might be put to the test he would be found to be a craven. Tillman was not in the Confederate army, it is true. He was a mere boy at the time. Still he probably would have enlisted had it not been for a serious illness which laid him up for many months and which resulted in the loss of one eye. I have seen him when he was stamping the state in his first canvass for governor face an angry crowd which acted as though it intended to do him serious bodily harm without so much as a quiver of the eye or a quaver of the voice. On one of these occasions, when the opposing candidate, Joseph H. Earle, now a judge, was really alarmed

for Tillman's personal safety, and had, after much trouble and aided by the appeals of others, succeeded in soothing the maddened mob of several thousands of his supporters. Tillman, who had stood erect throughout the confusion, looking down, apparently unconcerned at the sea of angry faces distorted by passion, proceeded to score the hostile mass of humanity before him until it appeared as though the trouble must break out again in an aggravated form. But it didn't. There were the usual premonitory rumblings that presage the storm, the uneasy moving toward the stand, and then—comparative quiet. The courage of the man who had dared to attack them after an exhibition on their part which would have struck terror to the stoutest hearted among them averted the infuriated citizens into a condition bordering on respectful attention. As far as moral courage is concerned, Tillman has that to such a degree that his enemies declare that he doesn't know what shame is. So that, all things considered, I hardly think that the "czar of South Carolina" can justly be called a coward.

His Phenomenal Rise in Public Life.

Tillman's rise in public life is more remarkable to those who thoroughly understand the methods adopted to insure it and the circumstances leading up to it than it is to those who simply know that he suddenly emerged from obscurity to prominence. I have every reason to believe that as far back as 1886 this remarkable man had made up his mind to be governor of South Carolina and to go even higher, without any very definite ideas as to how the "going higher" was to be accomplished, but with a well formulated plan for the attainment of the gubernatorial seat. At about that time he began to be known by his agitation for a college for farmers' sons. The Clemson college bequest gave him the peg upon which to hang his crusade, and he gained notoriety rapidly.

His Unorthodox Eloquence.

After the Democratic convention of 1888 he dropped out of view until he caused to be published in the Charleston World a scathing attack on the men and methods of the reigning regime. He followed this up a little later by a visit to Charleston, where upon the steps of the city hall he delivered a speech, in which Captain F. W. Dawson, editor of The News and Courier and one of the most prominent men in the state, was arraigned in unmeasured terms for his alleged connection with the corrupt state administration during the greater portion of the reconstruction era. Captain

Dawson was hastily summoned from his office a couple of blocks away and replied to the attack of the farmer; but, fine speaker that he was, the torrent of Tillman's uncouth eloquence had been too strong to be diverted by the cogent appeal of a man fairly taken off his feet by the suddenness and violence of the assault, and the next day found Ben Tillman more popular than ever with the agricultural element and that large body of voters found in every community who are, on general principles, "against the government."

The rough Edgefield agitator again relapsed into long periods of coma, which were broken only by occasional communications to the press until early in 1890, when a document, purporting to have been issued by the Farmers' association, was published broadcast throughout the state. It was signed by George W. Shell and was afterward generally referred to as the Shell manifesto. It was a bitter arraignment of almost every branch of the state government and created a genuine sensation. In it a call was issued for a convention to be held in Columbia in the latter part of March for the purpose of suggesting a state ticket to be adopted or rejected by the regular Democratic convention to be held in August.

Shrewd and Ambitious.

In the March convention Tillman said, as innocently as though he had been praising George Washington, that he was the only man with brains enough to lead the farmers to victory who was also willing to do it. The vote was finally reached on the question of making "suggestions." At the close of the roll call the Tillmanites who were in favor of nominations had been beaten by two votes. Here it was that John Laurens Manning Irby, a delegate from Laurens county, snatched Wade Hampton's seat in the United States senate out of Tillman's temporary defeat. Being informed by a friend who was "keeping tally" that his side was beaten, he rushed about the hall like mad, succeeded in getting a couple of friends to change their votes, and Tillman was declared the

Boiled Dead Bodies.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—The neighborhood in the vicinity of Long street and Washington avenue is aroused over the action of medical students in preparing skeletons. The complainants say that the students boiled bodies in a shed, and the stench pervaded the whole neighborhood.

WEIGHT POSSIBILITIES OF CARP.

If Well Fed and Treated, They Attain to Enormous Size.

Big fish chronicles are always interesting. Attention is just now being bestowed upon the weight possibilities of carp. These fish are notoriously long lived, and, provided they are not caught before they have had a chance of living long, and, provided again, they have few enemies and solicitous keepers to supplement their natural food supply regularly, it is only natural that they should grow to a relatively great size. Under normal conditions, of course, they do not exceed a few pounds, and, as it is the normal conditions that prevail, discussion of what they might attain may be regarded by not a few as something of a futility. Still, they are sometimes placed in peculiarly favorable circumstances, and, as the question is really concerned with what weight they can reach, it is not such a futility after all.

"I have been telling these people for months that I am the only man fit to be their governor in the present crisis, and it would look rather inconsistent for me to eat my words by asking them to send me to the senate and have another man for governor. Still, I'd like to be senator, and I believe I could get it, but if I should happen to fail, where would I be?" After a long pause he added, "Butler's term will come to an end some time, and I'll succeed him just as certain as you are sitting there."

And he did.

Tillman is a man with a remarkable flow of vigorous, though frequently coarse, language, and he is the most bitter invective I have ever listened to. As a stump speaker to a crowd of farmers I don't believe that his equal exists in this country. He is only moderately well educated, but assimilates knowledge so rapidly that he is today much better equipped than many others who have been in public life for a double decade.

But the greatest admirer in the world of Tillman is—Tillman. In fact, he is such an egotist that he firmly thinks that every man he meets is his mental inferior. This disease—for it is a species of monomania—leads him to seek notoriety in the most unusual ways. It must be admitted that he has never found himself anywhere so eclipsed by association that he has become a nonentity.

Tillman has been broadly accused of disloyalty. As usual, the charges have been too sweeping. He could be loyal until death to his political faction because he considers it a matter of principle. With an individual, however, he regards it purely as a personal affair and would be loyal, I think, only so long as it served his purpose to be so.

W. A. WILBERLY.

Royalty and Cards.

Few of the rulers of Europe play cards except as a pastime. The king of Italy detests cards and will not take them in his hand, it is said, owing to the fact that his father wasted hours over them. The emperor of Austria plays a few innocent games. Since the death of Alfonso XII card playing has been forbidden at the court of Spain. Emperor William also frowns upon cards and never plays excepting when on a yachting trip.

Gift to Western University.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—A bequest of \$50,000 has been made to the college for women of the Western Reserve University by Mrs. S. V. Harkness of New York, one of the heirs of the Harkness estate of this city. The gift is given toward the establishment of a chair of biblical literature in the institution and the entire amount will be at the disposal of the college within the present year.

Attacked by a Negro.

HAMILTON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Henry Becker, of North Street, has been assaulted by a negro. The fellow seized her around the waist. Mrs. Becker screamed and brought a number of men to her assistance. The negro ran away, and made his escape. He tore Mrs. Becker's clothing in a number of places and also pulled out a handful of her hair.

A Lunatic's Actions.

CAREY, O., Feb. 15.—A man giving the name of Henry Tipton of Chicago, a passenger on the eastbound train, while near Forest, suddenly threw his pocket-book and satchel through the car window and grabbed the satchels of several passengers and threatened them in a like manner. He was taken into custody by the railroad detective.

Boiled Dead Bodies.

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winning man.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

H. S. Johns is home from Mt. Union college for a few days.

Henry S. Clark, of Penfield, N. Y., is visiting at the home of Mrs. Peter Everhart, on the Plains.

Invitations have been issued by Clinton Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., to attend the annual reunion, on Friday evening, February 21.

The seventy pound rails now in use on the old track of the Pennsylvania railroad are being replaced by rails weighing eighty-five pounds each.

Miss Grace Michaels, of Fairmount, W. Va., who has been residing with Mrs. Ella Holman, in Park street, for some time, has returned home. She was accompanied by Miss Lucile Holman as far as Wheeling.

The U. S. Mail Wagon Company, makers of the Martin wagon, received another order, today, from San Francisco. This is the first order from the Pacific coast. The city of Bayou, Mo., has had one for some time. Another order has been closed at Memphis.

James Cavanaugh has leased the Meyers lake resorts and promises many improvements over the old management. He says: "If Plain township goes dry at the coming election, I will run that side of the lake as a temperance resort and do so, anyway. I will not oppose the wishes of the people. There will be no public dances."

In a close and interesting debate at the Bridgeport school house, Thursday evening, Edward Blaumeiser succeeded in convincing the judges "that more knowledge is gained by reading than by traveling." Harvey Smith and D. Borden were on the negative side. The question for debate next Thursday evening is "Resolved, That America's shames exceed her glories."

The manager of the Canton telephone exchange says that if the council compels the telephone company to put all wires underground, the electric light company would have to do the same. He said if Cantonians wanted to put on metropolitan airs, they would have to foot the bills. He gave it as his opinion that if the wires went underground, not a telephone in the city could be furnished for less than \$80 a year, and many of them would be even higher.

The spelling bee held by the ladies of the Christian church, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Koons, Thursday evening, was a success in every particular. The first match was won by Ethel Coulter, the second by Margaret Morgan. The winners were then matched resulting in a victory for Miss Morgan. The words, though in common use, were rather difficult and many went down before surging, benefitted, February, pursuing, singeing, and so on.

Mr. Frederick Steiner and Miss Mary Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gross, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, in Duncan street, Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. E. Digel, of St. John's Evangelical church. Emil Gross was the groom's best man, and Miss Hilda Klein acted as bridesmaid. About seventy-five guests were present, and after the ceremony had been performed, and the sumptuous repast disposed of, the rooms were cleared and dancing was begun, and continued until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner will reside on the groom's farm, about six miles east of Massillon.

Miss Bayliss gave one of the most pleasant of the many card parties of the winter, in the parlors of the Hotel Sauer, Wednesday evening. Her guest, Miss Stover, received with her, and a little after 8 o'clock eight tables were occupied, and progressive encirclement continued until twenty-two games had been played. A beautifully served supper followed and the prizes were distributed amid great excitement. Miss Stover won the first ladies' prize, a glass vase, and Miss Reed the second, a cup and saucer. Mr. Clarence P. L. McLain won a picture frame, and Mr. John E. McLain has a card case to constantly remind him of his distinguished success.

The dime society of St. Timothy's church held a pleasant meeting in the parish building on Friday evening. Mr. Searle, an organist of unusual talent, cousin and guest of Mr. James Corns, was kind enough to contribute a large part of an informally arranged musical programme. Mr. Searle is from Knoxville, Tenn. He expects to spend some time in Massillon, and it is to be hoped that musical people will have the opportunities for hearing his playing. Other soloists of the evening were Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. F. W. Arnold and Miss Minnie Kihnn, while the church choir, assisted by Mr. James K. Peacock, sang several much appreciated numbers.

The Stark county agricultural board met on Monday and Tuesday last, and carefully revised their entire premium list. In some classes a great deal of new matter has been added, while in others the premiums have been increased. The board has unanimously resolved to make the coming fair one of the best ever held, by offering greater inducements to exhibitors and attractions that will entertain the people. The citizens of Canton and elsewhere have already commenced taking an interest by offering fine special premiums, and it is trusted that Massillon and vicinity will do likewise. The fair will commence on Tuesday, September 22, in place of Monday, as heretofore, making only four in place of five days' fair. Children's day will be free on Wednesday. Premium list can be had on and after May 1.

The Assembly fancy dress party, given at Canton, Friday evening, attracted the following guests from Massillon, who came and went by special train: Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. McLain, Miss Wales, the Misses Laura and Harriet Russell, Miss Bayliss, the Misses Burton and their guest, Miss Hawkins, of Springfield, Mass., Miss Karthaus, the Misses Barney, of Cleveland, Miss Albrecht, Miss McLain, Messrs. Robert H. Day, Arvine Wales, Clarence P. L. McLain, Harry McLain, Herbert A. Croxton, Wm. A. Ulman, W. K. L. Warwick, James R. Dunn, F. W. Arnold, John E. McLain and George Culver. The masked revelers did not disclose their identity until 11 o'clock, after which everybody danced until late hour and spent a most delightful evening. Miss Bassie Barr, one of the prettiest girls in Canton, in a smart French gown, led the march with Mr. Summer McDowell as Svengali. Miss Clark represented the

Cavalazzi, Miss Wikodal posed as Mrs. O'Flaherty. Mr. L. Sollman came forth as President Diaz, of Mexico. Mr. Bert Miller filled the clothes of the late Gen. Kilpatrick. Mr. Herbert Roff appeared as the McKinley Bill. Mr. Frederick Fast made a handsome Dick Deadeye, and Messrs. Bockius, Wilbur and Kephinger frolicked as cowboys. There were dozens of others whose costumes have escaped notice. The Massillonians did not

BILL NYE AND CICERO

THE HUMORIST WRITES OF THE FAMOUS ROMAN ORATOR.

The Day of the Spellbinder Seems to Be Past—The Porterhouse Eloquence of Parliament—Demosthenes the Henry Cabot Lodge of His Time.

(Copyright, 1896, by Edgar W. Nye.)

A very well known author has recently said that undue levity and the popularity of the anecdote in modern times have been the death of American oratory. This statement is worth looking into, for evidently something has happened to American oratory. Let us examine the history of oratory a little and examine the record of noted orators for a moment.

Cicero, who was born in a country town near Rome in January, 106 B. C., was one of the best offhand speakers of



NYE, THE AFTER DINNER ORATOR

his time, and his remarks compared with those that appear from day to day in The Congressional Record would indicate that he was not overestimated by his fellow men. And yet Cicero excelled in sarcasm and witticisms. Those were two of his leading characteristics.

The more serious side of oratory has been the remarkable growth of the newspaper. Formerly the orator told people what to believe, and they believed it. Oratory nowadays is most effective on juries, and those who inform themselves are not selected as jurors. This goes to prove that oratory flourishes best among the ignorant.

The "spellbinder" of today is generally a man who could not charge any admission. If he were to do so, his life would be one of extreme isolation.

It is said that Cicero, during his attack upon Catiline, made many humorous hits at his adversary and told some excellent stories fresh from the cloakroom. Julius style he resembled Senator Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina, wiping his nose with the same air of indifference and abandon in the midst of a thrilling period.

During the defense of Murena, Cicero is said to have made an address which abounded in witty and humorous outbursts.

If the humor of our own orators has destroyed the power of American oratory, what is the matter with British oratory? It is an entirely different bug altogether. Those who have listened for a few weeks to the porterhouse eloquence of parliament will agree with me that its foundations are not being sapped by humor.

The truth is that we live in a most practical and prosaic time. When a city can be destroyed at a distance of eight miles and a large iron cook stove full of explosives may be thrown into New York from beyond Fire Island, what sort of employment is there for a poet laureate or a big browed orator with a cloven breath?

No, it is not true that humor has wrecked American oratory, or even the humorous orator finds on arriving at his destination that the morning papers published his funny anecdotes two weeks before he arrived. Our after dinner people, of course, tell humorous stories, but that is not generally regarded as oratory. Speeches which go with great eclat at a dinner when the pudding sauce has been rather exhilarating often read rather tamely at the breakfast table, especially by people who were not invited.

Oratory in the days when it took the place now occupied by the telegraph, the press and the tutor, was as often wrong, too, as right, and to this day Cicero is condemned for using his great gift for the inexcusable death of Cathegus and Lentulus.

A great many people overestimate the value of oratory. Oratory must have a just cause or it becomes a power for evil. Some think even today that Patrick Henry was the direct and sole cause of American independence because he gave the Revolutionary war permission to come.

Such, however, was not the case.

We need not bewail the conditions here which have brought about this change. When a great newspaper reduces its price, it is more important to the American people than the birth of a Demosthenes. Everything which encourages us to do our own thinking prevents another granite block into the beautiful pedestal of civilization.

When we may glance over a day's history of the world between our oatmeal and our codfish ball, the opinion of one man assumes its true value. When five or six well informed men in an audience shake their heads at an orator, he begins melting at an early date.

What becomes of the young orators who round out the exercises at college commencement? They go forth with the applause of their neighbors still ringing in their ears, and it is their intention to mold great masses of mind into shape, but we find them later on engaged in the fire insurance business or traveling with a stereopticon through the remote precincts of our frontier.

What happened to Cicero in the year 58 B. C.? He went into exile, and his house was burned down by those who at

one time sat spellbound within the sound of his voice.

"Roma Patrem Patrie Ciceronem libera dixit" was true in 63, but in 58 "Sic semper gloria mundi" was the fatal watchword. Egotism got the better of Cicero, and he made the mistake common among orators of mistaking his eloquence for common sense. Even his best friends were at times forced to admit that Cicero relied more on his larynx than he did on his cerebrum.

The American Indian was by nature an orator. Humor never interfered with his progress in that line. No one ever heard an Indian tell a funny story even at a raw dog banquet, where general good feeling would be supposed to obtain, and yet where is the Indian today? He has proved to the world that oratory alone will not sustain life.

Cicero's great characteristic was his wit, says his biographer. His esprit was his great specialty. So that we must look elsewhere for the decline in American oratory. His philippics still make interesting reading. But after all they are but the opinions of one man. Today we read brighter things in our editorial columns every morning and have the world's news besides.

Perhaps, too, another cause of the decadence of the orator is the educational training which he receives. This robs him of his individuality and makes of him an animated recapitulation.

If we go into the halls of congress, we find a collection of busies men who do not attempt oratory except on obituary day. These solemn rehearsals seem like the mournful echo of national oratory. The pallid features of the stenographers and sergeant-at-arms show how destructive these forensic outbursts are to animal life.

Demosthenes made few gestures, and it is thought that this had a good deal to do with his success as an orator. He could speak eloquently without stepping over the boundaries of a common Athenian doornot and showed a marked contrast in this way to the political orator of today, who requires one entire wing of the capital building to himself while speaking and most always manages to get it before he closes.

Demosthenes rarely, even during his most impassioned efforts, ever barked his knuckles against the reporters' gallery. He was calm and earnest. His first great effort was in his own behalf. His father had left to Demosthenes and his sister 15 talents, it seems, equivalent to \$15,000 of our money, but his guardian or administrator appropriated the whole sum, hoping thereby to be regarded as a talented man, but Demosthenes prosecuted him when but 18 years of age, and though he obtained a judgment he did not get his money. In this respect I can sympathize with Demosthenes. I employed a lawyer once to sue a party for \$2,000 due me. I got the judgment, and the lawyer got the money. He wrote me that he supposed I simply wished to vindicate myself. After that I never tried to vindicate myself at all. These

vindications are as bad as a fire sometimes.

Demosthenes poisoned himself 323 B. C. This occurred after reading the press notice of his lecture at Athens, in which

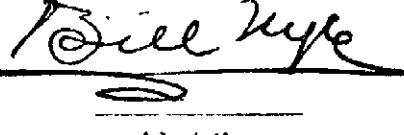


BEING VINDICATED FOR \$2,000.

it was stated that Demosthenes was a great disappointment to his friends as a lecturer.

Demosthenes was not a flowery orator, but used language as a modest man does his dress—simply for its utility and not for ornament.

He was said to have been the Henry Cabot Lodge of his time.



Adaptation.

Critic—Oh, yes, I think you might easily adapt "Hamlet" to the capabilities of your company.

Manager—What suggestions would you make?

Critic—Well, I should have all the killing shifted to the first scene.—Detroit Tribune

An Error.

"Excuse me," he said to the eminent musician, "but I called to inquire whether you would oblige our firm with a testimonial."

"You are in the piano trade, I presume?"

"No, sir, hair restorer."—Washington Star.

Editor Bowersmith III.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—D. L. Bowersmith, for many years with The Ohio State Journal as city editor and editor, but lately in the business office, has been taken, by advice of the best physicians, to College Hill, near Cincinnati, for treatment on account of trouble arising from overwork. Mr. Bowersmith is one of the most deservedly popular men in his profession here and his ailment is a matter of sincere regret.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Weather, Closeness of Money and Inaction of Congress Retard Business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued to-day, says: The weather still hinders business, as does continued closeness of money and prolonged inaction of congress, but confidence increases.

The production of pig iron 198,519 tons weekly Feb. 1, is 4.3 per cent less than Jan. 1, and 8.5 per cent less than Nov. 1, while the unsold stocks increased 63,188 tons in January, showing an output much exceeding the present demand and moreover larger stocks than for a long time are carried by the great steel works.

Pig iron at the east and at Chicago has not advanced. Southern competition continuing at prices so low that several Alabama furnaces have stopped, but Bessemer is a shade lower at Pittsburgh. The demand for plates, sheets and wire rods continues fairly good, and there are more orders for railroad cars and bar iron at Chicago, but no further sales of rails appear, and the demand for finished products keeps but about 70 per cent of the capacity employed. The coke output is again much reduced.

Sales of wool have been small for two weeks of February, 9,320,700 pounds, against 10,260,550 last year, and 12,502,550 in 1893, but higher prices abroad sustained by heavy shipments of goods to this country, inclining holders of wool here to make no concessions, so that manufacturers have the more difficulty in meeting competition.

Produce markets tend downward, mainly because supplies exceed expectations. Wheat has declined 3/4 cents. Corn is a shade lower and both pork and lard a little lower.

The failures for the week have been 321 in the United States, against 270 last year, and 67 in Canada, against 51 last year.

Mrs. Holliday Must Pay Damages.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15.—The jury in a verdict awarding damages to Mrs. Fanny Holliday in the sum of \$500 for malicious prosecution. Mrs. E. L. Holliday, a co-defendant with her husband, is a daughter of the late Allen G. Thurman of Ohio.

To Report on Venezuelan Dispute.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British and Foreign Arbitration association has delegated one of its vice presidents to visit the United States in order to obtain matter for a report to the association upon the Venezuela boundary dispute and its outcome.

Weavers on a Strike.

SACO, Me., Feb. 15.—Between 400 and 600 weavers of the York corporation in Saco have stopped work in a sympathetic strike on account of the discharge of J. J. Whalen, president of the local weavers organization.

Submit the Dispute to Cleveland.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 15.—A protocol has been signed by the Italian minister and the two countries agree to submit their dispute to the president of the United

Something to Remember.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock.

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

Stock Always as Represented.

Work Guaranteed to be Perfectly Satisfactory.

AT

Bahney's Wall Paper Store

Wall Paper

Window Shades

Room Mouldings,

Curtain Poles,

Sash Rods,

A New Wall Paper Cleaner

Works Perfectly.

Bahney's Wall Paper Store

20 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1896.

XXXIV—NO. 48

SINGULAR IGNORANCE.

Past Due Bonds for \$18,000 Suddenly Bob Up.

THE COUNTY BRIDGE FUND.

Commissioners Explain Why They Want to Issue Refunding Bonds to Draw a Lower Rate of Interest—A Bridge that is Needed.

CANTON, Feb. 13.—At the time the contracts were let for the bridge in Canton at Mahoning street, where Laiblin street is to be opened, and the East Ninth street bridge, the county bridge fund was overdrawn \$760. Besides this there are in existence bridge bonds which were issued fully five years ago to the amount of \$37,000. A number of these bonds aggregating \$18,000 are now past due and are drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The existence of these bonds was unknown to the present commissioners, according to their statements. Even Commissioner Poyer was ignorant of the fact until recently. The commissioners stated this morning that their only object in issuing refunding bonds is to pay this debt. An effort will be made to float the refunding bonds at 5 per cent. The old existing bonds will be redeemed and the interest expenditures reduced from 7 to 5 per cent. The bridge fund will be replenished in June next from the June levy by \$20,000 or \$22,500. The December levy will add the same amount to the fund and the cost of constructing the Ninth and Laiblin street bridges will be paid from these amounts, one-half in June and the remaining sum in December. The above statement was made by Auditor Loichard and verified by the commissioners unanimously.

The refunding bonds are to cover the indebtedness actually created, and the proceeds will in no way be applied to the payment for the Laiblin and Ninth street bridges. Commissioner Crawford, of Massillon, stated this morning that when he learned of the proposed improvement he did not deem it advisable, owing to the condition of the fund, and proposed to abandon the matter for the present, at least. The bids had been advertised for, however, before the installation of him and Mr. Johnson.

Commissioner Poyer stated that petitions had been presented for the construction of the two bridges. The present Ninth street bridge has been condemned and is unsafe. The other bridge was desired because Laiblin street is to be opened extending from Mahoning street to the Berger Manufacturing Company and Canton Bridge Company's plants. This street runs parallel with Lake street and the new bridge will be located a short distance above the Lake street bridge which spans the same stream. Lake street leads directly to the manufactories and can be used as conveniently. The commissioners did not seem familiar with the location of Laiblin street. The residents near by, however, claim that a bridge there is not a necessity, and the expenditure of the county funds for its construction is uncalled for. The majority at least opposed it.

Commissioner Poyer remarked that had he known of the existence of the old bridge bonds it is possible that the bids for the new structures would not have been advertised for.

According to the statement of Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow, however, it is too late now to recall the action. Prosecutor Bow also stated that he could not find a section by which the commissioners could be restrained from constructing the bridges in question even though the bridge fund had been or is at the present time overdrawn.

A SUPPRESSED REPORT

The annual report of the commissioners of Stark county is being kept from the public because the members of the board desire to have the examiners amend their official criticism. Their request has been refused. The document was filed at the court house on January 27th, so that ample time has elapsed for securing its publication. The law requires that the work of the commissioners be reviewed by duly appointed examiners. The court named R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, and J. M. Ram say to perform that work this year. They checked up all the vouchers involved in transactions amounting to some \$300,000, and made known their views in writing. Their report was endorsed, as the law requires, by Prosecuting Attorney Bow.

Of the expenditures as a rule they have nothing to say. Certain fixed charges they deem too high, but as they are beyond the power of the commissioners to control, they enter no objections. The books and papers are regular and most bills reasonable. The personal accounts of Commissioners Poyer, Kreighbaum and Clutz do not escape without severe comment. The law requires them to submit an itemized statement of all their expenditures to the prosecuting attorney and probate judge for approval. Mr. Clutz, now retired, is the only one who has done this. On the face of things his charges are said to be regular. Mr. Poyer did not obtain any endorsements at all. Mr. Kreighbaum, now retired, has the worst account, and it is so bad, indeed, that Judge Wise endorsed it with some such words as "correct as far I have means of knowing." Mr. Kreighbaum retains possession of his account, and has either

forgotten to give it up or refuses to do so.

The expenses of the board equal their salaries. Mr. Kreighbaum charges the county \$60 for the use of his own horse, which he drove back and forth between the court house and his home. There is a total charge of \$370 for livery hire, in addition to which the commissioners allowed themselves mileage at the rate of five cents a mile, thus incurring a double expense upon the county. Mr. Kreighbaum has entered up a trip from Canton to Bethlehem township at fifty-five miles. Mr. Poyer, in several instances, has mileage for five miles, for trips to the workhouse. The workhouse is on the street car line, and the fare is five cents from the court house.

The commissioners charge up their expenses for every regular and special meeting. They make the county foot bills of \$1.50 a day, each, for such expenses. Mr. Poyer lives in Canton, but wants \$1.50 a day "expenses," while in attendance upon sessions of the board in Canton. Mr. Clutz and Mr. Kreighbaum, both breakfasted, presumably, before setting out for the county seat, and usually returned home in time for supper. Nevertheless they ran up bills of \$1.50 a day for dinners in Canton. The best Canton hotels, by the way, charge 50 cents for dinner, and regular patrons get special rates. Some people go to cheaper places.

The examiners do not mention names in their official report, but THE INDEPENDENT locates some of their assertions. Messrs. McCaughey and Ramsey sum up their conclusions by declaring that the statutes do not authorize county commissioners to draw expenses while in attendance at regular meetings of the board, and inquire how a resident commissioner, by any stretch of the imagination, can incur expenses while living at home. They also point out the eccentricity of Mr. Kreighbaum in compelling the county to pay \$60 a year for his own horse, and mileage, and disapprove in emphatic terms of the payment of \$370 for livery hire, for trips on which they credited themselves with five cents a mile.

The transactions to which the examiners call attention do not involve Commissioners Crawford and Johnson, who have only recently become members.

VERY MUCH DISTRESSED

CANTON, Feb. 14.—The arrival of THE INDEPENDENT at the county seat with the sensational disclosure based upon the suppressed report of the examiners of the work of the county commissioners, created a great commotion. It was decided to bring forth the missing report, and the reporters were promised the privilege of reading the precious document on Monday. The examiners, Messrs. McCaughey and Ramsey, have been importuned to modify their statements, but have refused to do so.

THE REPORT APPEARS.

Late this afternoon the commissioners, spurred to activity, concluded to bring out the hidden examiners' report. It tells exactly what THE INDEPENDENT told yesterday, excepting that it mentions no names. The report of the commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1895, shows a total outstanding bonded indebtedness as follows:

Court House, 5 per cent.	\$100,000.
" 6 "	25,000.
Workhouse 5 "	50,000.
Refunding 5 "	50,000.
Infirmary 5 "	12,000.
Poor Relief 5 "	16,000.
Bridge Bonds 31,000.	
Agricultural Society 13,500.	
Total, \$297,500.	

The bridge fund over drafts amount to \$8,203.58; building fund overdrafts, \$18,116.58; workhouse over drafts, \$4,225. Balance on hand, \$4,440.12.

A SPECIAL ACT.

Another result of the general upheaval, brought on suddenly, though in contemplation before, is the framing of a bill abolishing the present method of paying commissioners, and substituting a fixed salary of \$1,800 a year, for the Stark county commissioners, out of which they are to pay their own expenses. Last year the commissioners were paid as follows: Clutz, \$1,431.95; Poyer and Kreighbaum, 1,100 each. To this should be added their padded expense accounts.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT.

Copies of THE INDEPENDENT were eagerly sought at the court house, this morning, and everybody in official circles is talking about the bomb that has suddenly exploded.

Ex-Commissioner Clutz took an early car for Canton this morning. He accepted the mild censure with good grace and was not visibly affected.

"I am perfectly willing that my itemized account of expenditures shall be made public," said he, "I prepared it for that purpose."

Commissioner Poyer was less calm. He was noticeably annoyed by the criticism of his expense account, but denied that any charges were questionable and thought the censure unjust.

He too prepared an itemized account which he declares he will freely offer for inspection.

Probate Judge Henry Wise stated that he could not otherwise endorse the report of the commissioners that by declaring it "correct" "so far as he knew." The report included many expenditures which he knew nothing about and he had no means of ascertaining their absolute correctness. The report was endorsed in the same qualified manner by Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the bowels and kidneys, cures constipation, sick headaches. 25¢ at all druggists.

THE PISTOL WENT OFF

Again the Old Story—Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

A CANTON SHOOTING AFFAIR

Cavanaugh's Resort the Scene of a Distressing Affair—Massillon Men Begin a Lawsuit—A United States Case Brought to Massillon.

CANTON, Feb. 15.—Jennie Benson was perhaps fatally shot this morning at 6 o'clock by Andy Cavanaugh, a railway brakeman. The shooting took place in Mike Cavanaugh's notorious resort. It seems that Andy Cavanaugh remained at his brother's saloon all night, and this morning arose early. He picked up an old revolver, according to the statements given the authorities, and after snapping it several times, considered it unloaded. He then placed the barrel of the weapon between his teeth and attempted again to discharge it. He was warned but said the old thing could not be made to go off. He lowered the weapon and pulled the trigger again. There was a loud report and Miss Benson, Mike Cavanaugh's house-keeper, fell to the floor, shot through the side. When the officers arrived at the saloon, Andy had taken leave, and was nowhere to be found. All persons concerned claim the shooting accidental.

BROUGHT TO MASSILLON.

United States Deputy Marshal Robert M. Hiland arrested Ella Arnold in Canton, this morning. Miss Arnold will be taken to Massillon this afternoon and arraigned before United States Commissioner Robert H. Folger. The Arnold woman, is alleged, to have been selling intoxicating liquor without first obtaining a license.

A LOCAL LAW SUIT.

Daniel Hemperly, John Jacobs, J. J. and H. C. Diehlem began suit in court on Friday afternoon against Godfrey Mausz, Edwin, John and Clara Mausz, Wm. Welker, Tobias Schott, trustees, Wittehjune Albrecht and Louis Albrecht, to recover judgment in the sum of \$300. The plaintiff's claim that with the named defendants they own equal shares in an outbuilding on lot No. 97 in Massillon. The petition further alleges that the defendants named wilfully and maliciously tore down and removed the said structure, thereby compelling the plaintiffs to rebuild. R. W. McCaughey is the attorney employed by the plaintiffs.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon first ward—Mary Huber to Peter J. Kern, Rosa A. Hoover, and T. J. Kern, 20-100 acre, respectively at \$1 each.

Fourth ward—Henry Shriver to Ed ward Kohl, lot No. 221, \$1,350.

Josiah Barb's heirs to John Marsh, lots No. 444-445, \$2,000.

Frank Soiber to Jackson W. Pontius, lot 277, \$1,900.

Perry township—Jacob Kennedy to A. L. Foltz, 80 acres, \$4,200.

A. L. Foltz to Emma Ailand, 8 acres, \$1,000.

RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Local Appointments by Stark County Commissioners.

Township and ward soldiers and sailors relief committees have been named by the Stark county commissioners, E. A. Jones, H. S. Mose and J. H. Sharer as follows:

Perry township—A. D. Metzgar, Richville P. O.; C. J. Fortna, John G. Wertzbaugher, Massillon.

First ward, Massillon—J. M. Walker, J. C. Haring, S. B. Hankins.

Second ward, Massillon—John Ellis, Cramer Cosier, O. Martin.

Third ward, Massillon—E. D. Doxsee, Samuel Bowman, E. J. Hamill.

Fourth ward, Massillon—R. A. Pinn, R. B. Crawford, Fred Rose.

Sugar Creek township—David Bash, Wilmot; George McFarren, Justus; T. C. Putman, Beach City.

Sandy township—Dr. Gastave A. Shane, C. C. Elson, William Raedel.

Tuscarawas township—J. W. Eggers, John C. Walter, Nathan Mofitt, Massillon.

Bethlehem township—L. B. Yant, L. G. Dailey, Daniel Biddle, Navarre P. O.

Canton township—Alfred Quinn.

Jackson township—L. H. Willaman, A. W. Leonard, McDonaldsville P. O.

Jackson township—W. G. Myers, S. M. Buckmaster, F. D. Liggett, Canal Fulton.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

Attitude of the Stark County Representatives on the Subject.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—Representative Austin voted "yes" on the Boxwell amendment to make the Dow tax \$500 and Representative Wilhelm voted "no." The amendment was defeated and the original bill voted upon. This calls for an increase in the tax from \$250 to \$350. Mr. Austin voted "yes" and Mr. Wilhelm "no."

The liquor dealers seem to be well pleased with the action of the House in passing the Goodall bill to raise the Dow tax to \$350. At least such are their expressions and it is certain that the bill will receive no opposition from that source. John J. Ardner, of Toledo, president of the local organization of that city and treasurer of the state league, has been in the city for several days watching the fight and he expresses himself as well satisfied. "We have no objections to paying a tax of \$350," said he, "and I think that this raise will be beneficial all around."

WRIGHT'S CELERY TEA.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the bowels and kidneys, cures constipation, sick headaches. 25¢ at all druggists.

POINTS FOR TEACHERS.

Questions Put at the Last County Examination.

The following lists were used by the county school examiners in examining ninety-four applicants at the county seat, Saturday, February 8:

ARITHMETIC.

1. A man weighs 216 pounds avoirdupois; how many pounds does he weigh by Troy weight?

2. If nine eggs weigh 1lb. 5½ oz., how much are eggs per pound when they sell at 14½ cents per dozen?

3. A sold goods to B for \$1170, thus losing 2½%; B sold the goods to C, and gained 2½%. Did C pay more or less than A, and if so, how much?

4. A farmer sells a horse and gains 40% of the selling price; what was his rate per cent of gain?

5. An agent received \$5000 with which to buy wheat, after reserving his commission at 4%; wheat being worth \$1.20 per bushel, how many bushels did he buy?

6. Find the number of which 5.7 is 7.5% Express as a decimal the difference between the square root of .64 and the cube root of .27.

7. From the center to the surface of a certain sphere is 10 inches; find its surface and its volume.

8. A and B can dig a ditch in 30 days; how long will it take each to dig it, provided A can dig twice as much as B?

9. A cube has an area of 5400 square inches; find its solid contents.

10. A bought a carriage for \$120 and sold it to B, who sold it to C, from whom D bought it for \$343.75; each of the first three sold it at the same rate of profit; find the rate per cent of gain.

GRAMMAR.

1. Define idiom, euphony and elision.

2. Illustrate each of the above terms in sentences.

3. Tell how to change verbs from one voice to the other. What properties of the verb are dependent upon the subject?

4. What are the two functions of the relative pronoun?

5. What does the diagram of a sentence show?

6. Write a sentence in which a participle appears, clearly to be used as a verb and a noun.

7. Give five different prefixes with their meaning.

8. Define synopsis, declension and paradigm.

9 and 10. Write carefully an essay of one hundred words on "Home Influence."

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Bound Venezuela, and Indiana.

<p

THE INDEPENDENT.
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
18 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1896.

The constitution of Ohio, Art. IV, Section 14, says that the salary of judges of the court of common pleas "shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office." That being the case, why not defer action on the proposed increase for a time, since such action could not become operative? In the meantime prepare for a change by reducing other abnormally high salaries in other quarters.

Society as it is found in Paris, Stark county, has playful little ways all its own. It seems that at the ball, the other night, "Bill" Nichols attempted to shoot "Chuck" McMahon. "Bill" Brown represented this interference with the festivities whereupon Mr. Nichols turned upon Mr. Brown, and after playfully knocking him down, bit his thumb. Then concluding that he had sufficient amusement, he armed himself with a brick and went his way.

THE INDEPENDENT has no particular desire to pose as a reform agency, nor does it object to use of its news articles by other papers without indication of their source. Therefore, if it makes the Canton News-Democrat feel good with itself to clip bodily THE INDEPENDENT's article on county affairs, published Thursday, and use it sans credit on Friday as "special to the News-Democrat" with numerous repetitions of "I did it," it is all right and no harm is done.

The business fact is recognized that at times it becomes wise policy to issue refunding bonds. Whether this is true in the case of Stark county, cannot be determined from the fragmentary and in conclusive information now available. Doubtless the annual statement, when it appears, will explain the situation. As a general rule, it would be very much more satisfactory if, when permission to issue bonds is sought, a statement of reasons were to accompany the solutreion, showing the facts in the premises in a plain and comprehensive manner.

Mr. Justice Folger's term of office expires this year, and he will be a candidate for re-election in the spring. It is thought that there will be no opposition. The compliment of an unanimous election will be a gracious tribute from the people to the most distinguished occupant of the office of justice of the peace in Ohio—one whose increasing years have brought increasing wisdom, whose decisions have the fine musty odor of the explorer into the fields of literature and history, whose epigrams are savored with Attic salt, and one who imparts to the position he holds a dignity and character the like of which we shall not look upon again.

Messrs. E. W. Spidell and J. F. Hay, publishers of the Beach City News, have retired from business, in order to remove to Stanford, the Lincoln county seat, in Kentucky, where they expect to establish a Republican newspaper. The first issue is to appear about March 5th. Republican papers are scarce in Kentucky, and these young men, fresh from Stark county, filled with the inspiration of close contact with McKinley, as well as McKinley the man and neighbor, will doubtless add to the popularity of the grand old party they represent. They are progressive and energetic citizens of our own county, and Lincoln county may congratulate itself upon securing their services.

Representative Ashford, of Columbian county, has introduced a bill into the lower house, providing for an increase in the present salaries of the common pleas judges from \$2,500 to \$4,000 a year. It adds to expenses without cutting down in another direction. No bill should be permitted to pass, that scales salaries in one direction only. The thing to do is to protest, and to protest now. Citizens should write to members of the Stark county delegation, who can be trusted to follow the wishes of their constituents. Many people believe that the judges should be more adequately rewarded, but they condition their support to such a proposition on reductions in other directions.

The question is asked whether THE INDEPENDENT is in favor of the proposition of the Stark county lawyers, to raise the judges' salaries to \$4,000. Its opinion was made known very clearly on Wednesday. It is positively and unalterably opposed to an increase of the annual public expenditures by one penny, and is in favor of the proposition referred to only when accompanied by legislation that will reduce the salaries of over paid officials. It believes that the adjustment of allowances is unfair, but it prefers that unfairness to continue rather than to add one mill to expenditures. We are now head over heels in debt, there are deficiencies everywhere, and the county commissioners seem to be equal to plunging us into the

more a little deeper. Between this increasing indebtedness and the public, three men stand. Their names are Silas J. Williams, Thomas Austin and George W. Wilhelm. They will be found faithful.

The preparation of a bill by Prosecuting Attorney Bow, at the request of the present county commissioners, providing an annual salary instead of the present per diem allowance with expenses, is directly in line with the suggestions offered on Thursday, and it is gratifying to know that such a bill was in contemplation before THE INDEPENDENT brought to light the unpleasant overcharges of the former board. The sum of \$1,800 seems rather too high, however, and probably \$1,500 will be the figure agreed upon. The commissioners now get \$3 per day and expenses. In practice this seems to be \$6 per day. Thus assuming that the commissioners work 300 days in each year, on a salary basis of \$1,500 a year, they would be receiving their former per diem allowance and \$600 expenses. It does not seem likely that the legitimate expenses of each member of the board ought to go over that amount—indeed, an economical member might easily discharge his duties on payment of less.

The report of the examiners of the transactions of the county commissioners, two of whom have since retired from office, discloses a wanton disregard of the first principles of propriety and violation of a public trust. If the report of the examiners is abstract of which appears elsewhere, is correct, and there could be no earthly cause for distorting the facts, the three men implicated have utilized their positions to increase their legitimate incomes by questionable practices. Among other things, it is shown that in a county as large as Stark, the fee and expense system might well be dispensed with, and fixed salaries substituted. The stigma upon Mr. Poyer is a surprise and a disappointment. He is a man of large experience and was elected with the expectation on the part of his supporters that he would guard the public interests with jealous care. In no unfriendly spirit it becomes a duty to say that unless he can exonerate himself, much of his usefulness is at an end.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

The county commissioners, or those who held office until recently, are very busy explaining to the public that the singular charges concerning which THE INDEPENDENT had some unpleasantly plain words to say on Thursday, are all according to "precedent." Precedent is an excuse that is used to cover a multitude of sins, but the fact that the pot calls the kettle black will not fully satisfy an indignant public. It must be admitted that old fashioned honesty is extremely rare, and when found, as the brethren of the bar are now informing us, is expensive.

The Canton News-Democrat, after publishing THE INDEPENDENT's observations, adds supplementary information as follows:

On April 23, 1895, the commissioners went to Chicago, St. Louis, Decatur, Richmond, Cincinnati and Columbus to inspect furniture. Commissioner Kreighbaum turned in \$60 miles for the trip at 5 cents per mile, \$30, and five days at \$3, \$15, making a total of \$45.

Commissioner Clutz didn't charge up any mileage for the trip, but put in 5 days at \$3 per day, \$15, and expenses \$6 per day, \$30, making a total of \$45.

Commissioner Poyer figured that he traveled 1,270 miles on the trip, but he only charged mileage at \$38.89, 5 days at \$3 per day, \$15, and expenses \$7.65, making a total of \$61.54.

Kreighbaum charged for 100 miles, \$5; expenses, \$2.50; and salary \$3, making a total of \$10.50.

Poyer was at home that day and charged his \$3, and \$1.50 expenses.

On August 7, on a trip to the children's home, the expense accounts were as follows:

Clutz—Mileage, 60, \$3; pay \$3, expenses \$1.50; total, \$7.50.

Poyer—Mileage, 40, \$2; pay \$3; expenses \$1.50; total, \$6.50.

Kreighbaum—Mileage, 58, \$2.90; pay \$3; expenses, \$2.50; total, \$8.40.

These things may be all right, and in strict accordance with "precedent," but some people will talk. As for the items of expenses, it is unnecessary to speak for them—they speak for themselves.

M'KINLEY AND LINCOLN.

Ex-Governor McKinley's Chicago address on Lincoln is an able account of the great President's career in many respects, and is good and useful reading. One thought which he so well expressed is worth careful study and application right here in Stark county. "What made him such a mighty power," asked Mr. McKinley, and he replied thus:

"To me the answer is simple: Lincoln had sublime faith in the people. He walked with them and among them. He recognized the importance and power of an enlightened public sentiment and was guided by it. Even amid the vicissitudes of war he concealed little from public review and inspection. In all he did, he invited, rather than evaded, examination and criticism. He submitted his plans and purposes, as far as practicable, to public consideration with perfect frankness and sincerity. He was so accessible to the public that he seemed to take the whole people into his confidence. Here, perhaps, was one secret of his power. The people never lost their confidence in him, however much they unconsciously added to his personal discomfort and trials. More than once when reproached for per-

mitting visitors to crowd upon him, he asked, in pained surprise: "Why, what harm does this confidence in me do me? I get only good and inspiration from it."

The address from a political point of view contained only a reiteration of his well known views.

"No new born zeal for American rights or the national honor, from any quarter whatever," said he, "can raise an issue with the grand old Republican party, which for forty years has steadfastly maintained it at home and abroad."

Concerning the currency he said the Republican party stood for a "currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor." What Mr. McKinley said of Mr. Lincoln, with equal truth he might say of himself. No man could be more accessible. He occupies no secret chambers, difficult of approach, but whether at home or abroad, congressman, governor or citizen, he seems "to take the whole public into his confidence."

MASSILLION MUST WAKE UP.
Base Ball and Its Local Possibilities Lately Discussed.

It is just a month since a letter on the subject of base ball was written to THE INDEPENDENT and an appeal made for some energetic enthusiast to attempt the organization of a first class amateur team in Massillon. So far there has been no attention paid to the affair, and it looks very much as though Massillon would have to depend on the neighboring cities and towns for its base ball the coming season. Just why there is so much hesitancy in this respect seems rather queer, for every time that Massillon has had a ball team in the field there has been money made, even under the most adverse circumstances. Why should not be the same the coming season? Massillon has been without a ball team two seasons, and the enthusiasm and anxiety for a first class club never was so great.

Then look at the young talent that could be brought out. There are more good players in Massillon than ever before, and all are anxious and willing to jump in, and help someone to organize the best amateur team in northern Ohio. All that is wanted is for someone to take it upon himself to call a meeting at an early date, have a general talk, secure enough names to contracts to always have plenty of players, then go ahead and secure a location for the grounds. How would this be for an infield: A. Heyman, pitcher; Stark, catcher; Hope, first base; J. Wittman, second base; J. Bulach, short stop, Markel, third base. Then with half a dozen youngsters and a few of the old timers to pick an outfield from, why not organize a team that could give a good account of themselves in any company?

As was stated before, the street railway company is always willing to do its share to make base ball a success, and everything taken into consideration the prospects were never so bright for base ball in Massillon.

Art Hope, the old reliable first baseman, is in Massillon and will remain here this summer. He is anxious to resume his old position at first base, and that encouraging grum will do much toward winning games. "Kid" Bulach has not decided as to his intentions for the coming season, but should he remain here he will take his old position at short stop with the "big four" of the old Russells. Everybody knows what Wittman can do at second base, and the old man is as frisky these days as a yearling. He is ready to sign a contract at once. Heyman and Stark are a battery that any team could be proud of, and both are in first class condition.

There seems to be an almost unanimous demand among the players and public for Will Lippa to again take his place at the head of the team, and should he decide to do so he will have the hearty good will and co-operation of every player in the team.

A PLAYER.
Johnson-Smyly Combination.

Another Women's Cemetery Association entertainment will be given next Saturday evening, at the Armory, by the Johnson-Smyly entertainers. Miss Johnson, the daughter of a Mohawk chief, is one of Canada's poets. Attired in red woolen, sleeveless short dress, over which is a fringed tunic of buckskin, ornamented with ermine tails and colored beads, and with bear's claws and panther teeth for bracelets and necklace, she recites many of her poems. Mr. Smyly, the humorous end of the combination, keeps the audience in an uproar of mirth from the moment he comes on until his exit.

He is an artist of the Corney (train variety, only perhaps a little more varied, as he plays the piano, sings, recites and introduces cleverly into his selections some very good ventriloquism.

A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South.

On February 11 and March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within thirty days, on payment of \$2 to agent at destination, and will allow stop over at any points on the south bound trip.

Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he can not sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

A Tour to Mexico via the Queen & Crescent Route.

An escorted tour through Mexico in a superb special train of Pullman vestibuled dining, sleeping and observation cars, leaves Cincinnati Monday, February 24th, via Queen & Crescent Route. For handsomely illustrated itinerary write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—A 13 horse traction engine, water tank, Wooster double picket mill, new buzz saw, all in first class order. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Call on or address

JAMES BUTTERMORE,
North Lawrence, O.

Remember that M. E. Porter has the best preparation for cleaning wall paper. Call at Mrs. W. S. Hay's or 'phone 231.

THESE BIG SLEEVES.

THEY STILL CONTINUE TO MAKE MEN DESPERATE.

But Men Find Fault Anyhow, Says Olive Harper—Theater Gowns and Hats—Sarah Bernhardt's Costumes—Creations of a Fashionable Modiste.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Men make the laws and enforce them. I saw a man last night who I know went out of the theater vowing to do something desperate about the big sleeves. They do seem to have an extra quantity of material for theaters. This man was little, but he didn't appear to know it until he got into a seat between two young ladies, pretty, both of them, but neither of them belonging to him. The two pairs of sleeves were simply immense. One pair was of crackling pink taffeta, covered with pink crepe lace, and still further

bodices were everywhere. The wide berths, collarettes and fichus of lace were ubiquitous. Spangles glittered everywhere like stars in a frosty sky. Jeweled passementerie, jeweled neckbands, buckles and other ornaments were worn by all the young and too many of the old. In one box a young lady wore a bodice of cheaney silk, with immense flowers on a white ground. The sleeves were enormous in themselves and were made still larger by guanze fans studded with sparkling spangles. Two of these stood up straight on each shoulder.

I noticed quite a number of persons who evidently wore false hair to augment that which nature had bestowed.

There were some other things, too, but I couldn't see them all, for the play was over. And what were Sarah's gowns like? Oh, I forgot to notice, more than that they were very high in the neck in front and very low in the back; very clinging and had no waists at all, as they fell straight down in front from neck to feet.

This morning a note from a famous modiste took me off to see two of her newest "creations" for visiting. When a grande modiste makes a dress, she does not make it. She "creates" it. One of these was a flecked cheviot black and tan. It was bordered with black marten at the bottom, and the basque opened over a tan silk not trimmed

VISITING COSTUME.

embellished with great outstanding caps of lace and pink ribbon bows. The others were of plaid velvet, and while there was no lace or ribbon to give grace and make them appear too frail for anything but suppressed bad words they were quite as dangerous to a man's peace of mind. These sleeves were so very large that they completely effaced the man. He couldn't lean forward, for if he did one of the girls was sure to turn suddenly and brush his carefully curled mustache or the other to rumple up his hair or tickle his nose. If he leaned back, those sleeves heaved a sigh of relief, which swelled them to their biggest proportions, and altogether I think the young man didn't have a good time at all. And the two innocent girls had the tiniest of bonnets, and therefore they sat in the serene consciousness of incommending nobody.

On the other hand, if girls don't have big sleeves to complain about, there are the big hats, the bustles or hoops. The men find fault anyhow. If they want redress from their grievances, why, they make the laws, as I said before.

There was a very swell audience to see Bernhardt in "Camille," and while not otherwise engaged I noted a few of the gowns and bonnets, for there were but two hats visible. Fancy waists of pink, blue, white, plaid and brocaded

OPERA OR BALL COSTUME.

with lace. The wide collar was of black velvet, with gold colored silk embroidery and some more lace was set over the sleeves. The hat was in several shades of brown. The other creation was of reds, colored cloth, tailor stitched around the bottom. The bodice was of reds, taffeta, gathered in close shirr around the shoulders. The rest of the bodice was of brocaded silk, with reds and dark green and russet red figures. The sleeves were piped with large cords covered with cloth, which gave them the admired stiffness. The bottom was arranged in doubled slashes all around. The hat matched the gown.

OLIVE HARPER.

PEARL BRYAN'S MURDERERS.

They Will Fight Requisition Issued by Governor Bradley Last Night.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—Requisition papers for Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan, were issued last night. They would have been issued sooner, but Sheriff Plummer had to return to Newport for some additional papers. Governor Bradley says if Plummer offers any assistance for the protection of the prisoners at Newport, the arsenal of Kentucky is at command.

A Cincinnati special says: Lawyers of the prisoners will fight requisition on the grounds of danger of a lynching.

The identification of the lad found near the place where the body of Pearl Bryan was found is regarded as one of the most conclusive proofs that the crime of murder took place at that location and not in Cincinnati. There is further corroboration of this theory in the finding of a black bead, such as was on the hat of the murdered girl, very near where the body was left. This would indicate a struggle and some violence and that the hat was worn by the victim at the time and place.

Search in the canal and other places for the missing head was unsuccessful. But the head is no longer needed to prove the crime or point out the criminal, but the public pity for the friends of the murdered girl is so strong that rewards amounting to nearly a thousand dollars have been offered for information that will lead to finding the head. The fact that Jackson and Walling, who have freely told where they put the girl's clothing and still refuse the friends of their victim the information which would enable them to give Pearl Bryan a whole body decent interment, intensifies, if possible, the loathing which their unparalleled brutality in this murder created.

PRINCE BORIS BAPTIZED.

A Belief That It Means Submission of Bulgaria to Russia.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 15.—Prince Boris, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has been baptized with great ceremony, according to the rites of the orthodox Greek church. The baptism took place in the cathedral, which was crowded with Bulgarian notabilities and others. Prince Boris was escorted to the cathedral by the life guards, where the foreign representatives and court dignitaries had already assembled.

After the ceremony of anointing the prince had been ended he was carried in triumphal procession to the palace amid the thunder of guns, the acclamations of the multitude and general public rejoicing.

In some quarters the baptism of the crown prince into the orthodox

THAT MAN TILLMAN.

A STUDY OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S UNIQUE JUNIOR SENATOR.

His Physical and Moral Courage—How He Is a Demagogue—His Remarkable Rise In Public Life—His Sublime Self Confidence.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Benjamin Ryan Tillman, junior senator from South Carolina, is just now a very much talked about man, and nearly all of the talk is incorrect. Most of it is evidently contributed to the newspapers by men who consider themselves qualified to speak of him by reason of the fact that they know nothing whatever of the characteristics of the unique individual who has succeeded, in setting the traditional dignity of the United States Senate all aguiver. I know Ben Tillman, and I also know that few people thoroughly appreciate the character or comprehend the motives of this much abused product of the so called farmers' movement in this state.

A Conscientious Demagogue.

Tillman has been accused of being a demagogue, and, according to the definition given by Webster, and even, in a great measure, in the generally accepted sense, he is a demagogue of the first water—an accomplished demagogue, who never for a moment loses his grip on the sympathies of his following. But, despite this, Ben Tillman believes implicitly in all that he says. I don't believe that he could be induced, either by fear or favor, to advocate a measure to which in his heart he was opposed. During the recent constitutional convention he supported certain propositions which were distasteful to his constituents, and



HON. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN.

which he knew would be fought by them to the bitter end, and they were, and, what is more, Tillman was beaten on them and wasn't a bit pleased about it either. It is this conscientiousness that has given him greater influence with the masses than was ever possessed by any citizen of South Carolina at any time.

Another respect in which Tillman differs from the ordinary demagogue is that, whereas the usual specimen of that species is constantly engrossed in the occupation of holding up a flag to catch the direction of the wind of public opinion, Tillman doesn't care a continental about its probable trend, and he has more often created opinion than followed it.

When we dislike a man, we are apt to credit him with less ability than is really his, and during the campaign of 1890, which resulted in making Tillman governor of South Carolina, I often heard it asserted that Tillman was a man of no force of character, a creature of circumstances certain to sink into oblivion within two or three years through the waters of mental mediocrity.

His Physical Courage.

During that same campaign, too, it was often said that Tillman was a physical coward; that he skulked when men were needed to fight for the south, and that as soon as he might be put to the test, he would be found to be a craven.

Tillman was not in the Confederate army, it is true. He was a mere boy at the time. Still he probably would have enlisted had it not been for a serious illness which laid him up for many months and which resulted in the loss of one eye. I have seen him when he was stumping the state in his first canvass for governor face an angry crowd which acted as though it intended to do him serious bodily harm without so much as a quiver of the eye or a quaver of the voice. On one of these occasions, when the opposing candidate, Joseph H. Earle, now a judge, was really alarmed

for Tillman's personal safety, and had, after much trouble and aided by the appeals of others, succeeded in soothing the maddened mob of several thousands of his supporters. Tillman, who had stood erect throughout the confusion, looking down, apparently unconcerned at the sea of angry faces distorted by passion, proceeded to score the hostile mass of humanity before him until it appeared as though the trouble must break out again in an aggravated form. But it didn't. There were the usual premonitory rumblings that presage the storm, the uneasy moving toward the stand, and then—comparative quiet. The courage of the man who had dared to attack them after an exhibition on their part which would have struck terror to the stoutest hearted among them awed the infuriated citizens into a condition bordering on respectful attention. As far as moral courage is concerned, Tillman has that to such a degree that his enemies declare that he doesn't know what shame is. So that, all things considered, I hardly think that the "czar of South Carolina" can justly be called a coward.

His Phenomenal Rise In Public Life.

Tillman's rise in public life is more remarkable to those who thoroughly understand the methods adopted to insure it and the circumstances leading up to it than it is to those who simply know that he suddenly emerged from obscurity to prominence.

I have every reason to believe that as far back as 1886 this remarkable man had made up his mind to be governor of South Carolina and to go even higher, without any very definite ideas as to how the "going higher" was to be accomplished, but with a well formulated plan for the attainment of the gubernatorial seat. At about that time he began to be known by his agitation for a college for farmers' sons. The Clemson college bequest gave him the peg upon which to hang his crusade, and he gained notoriety rapidly.

His Unorthodox Eloquence.

After the Democratic convention of 1888 he dropped out of view until he caused to be published in the Charleston World a scathing attack on the men and methods of the reigning regime. He followed this up a little later by a visit to Charleston, where upon the steps of the city hall he delivered a speech, in which Captain F. W. Dawson, editor of The News and Courier and one of the most prominent men in the state, was arraigned in unmeasured terms for his alleged connection with the corrupt state administration during the greater portion of the reconstruction era.

Captain Dawson was hastily summoned from his office a couple of blocks away and replied to the attack of the farmer; but, fine speaker that he was, the torrent of Tillman's uncouth eloquence had been too strong to be diverted by the cogent appeal of a man fairly taken off his feet by the suddenness and violence of the assault, and the next day found Ben Tillman more popular than ever with the agricultural element and that large body of voters found in every community who are, on general principles, "against the government."

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Gift to Western University.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—A bequest of \$50,000 has been made to the college for women of the Western Reserve University by Mrs. S. V. Harkness of New York, one of the heirs of the Harkness estate of this city. The gift is given toward the establishment of a chair of biblical literature in the institution and the entire amount will be at the disposal of the college within the present year.

Attacked by a Negro.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Henry Becker, of North C street, has been assaulted by a negro. The fellow seized her around the waist. Mrs. Becker screamed and brought a number of men to her assistance. The negro ran away, and made his escape. He tore Mrs. Becker's clothing in a number of places and also pulled out a handful of her hair.

A Lunatic's Actions.

CAREY, O., Feb. 15.—A man giving the name of Henry Tipton of Chicago, a passenger on the eastbound train, while near Forest, suddenly threw his pocket-book and satchel through the car window and grabbed the satchels of several passengers and threatened them in a like manner. He was taken into custody by the railroad detective.

Boiled Dead Bodies.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—The neighborhood in the vicinity of Long street and Washington avenue is aroused over the action of medical students in preparing skeletons. The complainants say that the students boiled bodies in a like manner. He was taken into custody by the railroad detective.

WEIGHT POSSIBILITIES OF CARP.

If Well Fed and Treated, They Attain to Enormous Size.

Big fish chronicles are always interesting. Attention is just now being bestowed upon the weight possibilities of carp. These fish are notoriously long lived, and, provided they are not caught before they have had a chance of living long, and, provided again, they have few enemies and solicitous keepers to supplement their natural food supply regularly, it is only natural that they should grow to a relatively great size. Under normal conditions, of course, they do not exceed a few pounds, and, as it is the normal conditions that prevail, discussion of what they might attain may be regarded by not a few as something of a futility. Still, they are sometimes placed in peculiarly favorable circumstances, and, as the question is really concerned with what weight they can reach, it is not such a futility after all.

We must go abroad for the biggest carp of which angling history has to tell. In a private pond in Saxony there used to be a pair of breeding carp whose united weight in Saxony measure (7 per cent heavier than English) reached 91 pounds. The male was 43 pounds and the female 48 pounds. By good living and attention they even exceeded this. In 11 years the male put on 9 pounds and the female 12 pounds. The pond which afforded a home for these creatures was a famous one. In one year 4,000 pounds of carp were taken from it to say nothing of tench and jack. In this same pond—which, by the way, covered 17 acres—the proprietor had several carp for breeding. Five of these weighed 103 pounds Saxon, and the largest of the five, a Spiegel carp, aged 16 years, drew in the scale 31½ pounds English. The age of the two first alluded to could not be estimated. They were on the estate when it was purchased from another family, 50 years before.

We have never found a personal knowledge of a carp that exceeded 22 pounds to be caught in English waters.

Tillman has been broadly accused of disloyalty. As usual, the charges have been too sweeping. He could be loyal until death to his political faction because he considers it a matter of principle. With an individual, however, he regards it purely as a personal affair and would be loyal, I think, only so long as it served his purpose to be so.

W. A. WILBERLY.

Few of the rulers of Europe play cards except as a pastime. The king of Italy detests cards and will not take them in his hand, it is said, owing to the fact that his father wasted hours over them.

The emperor of Austria plays a few innocent games. Since the death of Alfonso XII card playing has been forbidden at the court of Spain. Emperor William also frowns upon cards and never plays excepting when on a yachting trip.

Royalty and Cards.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 15.—Detachments of British, American and French marines have been sent to Seoul, the capital of Korea, in view of the disorder attendant upon the revolution.

The king remains at the Russian legation. A new cabinet has been formed and a mandate ordering the execution of the former ministers has been issued.

A conference of the foreign ministers at Seoul has been opened at the Russian legation.

A Street Railway for Havana.

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Burglar Wounded Man and Wife.

DALLAS, Feb. 15.—A negro burglar, or a white man blackened up, entered the house of Jefferson Smith on East Commerce street at midnight. Smith grappled with him and was stabbed in the back three times and is believed to be fatally injured. His wife tried to assist him and the assassin crashed her skull with a blow from an ax.

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Going East. No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. No. 7. Westward. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. No. 8. No. 10. No. 12. No. 14. No. 16. No. 18. No. 20. No. 22. No. 24. No. 26. No. 28. No. 30. No. 32. No. 34. No. 36. No. 38. No. 40. No. 42. No. 44. No. 46. No. 48. No. 50. No. 52. No. 54. No. 56. No. 58. No. 60. No. 62. No. 64. No. 66. No. 68. No. 70. No. 72. No. 74. No. 76. No. 78. No. 80. No. 82. No. 84. No. 86. No. 88. No. 90. No. 92. No. 94. No. 96. No. 98. No. 100. No. 102. No. 104. No. 106. No. 108. No. 110. No. 112. No. 114. No. 116. No. 118. No. 120. No. 122. No. 124. No. 126. No. 128. No. 130. No. 132. No. 134. No. 136. No. 138. No. 140. No. 142. No. 144. No. 146. No. 148. No. 150. No. 152. No. 154. No. 156. No. 158. No. 160. No. 162. No. 164. No. 166. No. 168. No. 170. No. 172. No. 174. No. 176. No. 178. No. 180. No. 182. No. 184. No. 186. No. 188. No. 190. No. 192. No. 194. No. 196. No. 198. No. 200. No. 202. No. 204. No. 206. No. 208. No. 210. No. 212. No. 214. No. 216. No. 218. No. 220. No. 222. No. 224. No. 226. No. 228. No. 230. No. 232. No. 234. No. 236. No. 238. No. 240. No. 242. No. 244. No. 246. No. 248. No. 250. No. 252. No. 254. No. 256. No. 258. No. 260. No. 262. No. 264. No. 266. No. 268. No. 270. No. 272. No. 274. No. 276. No. 278. No. 280. No. 282. No. 284. No. 286. No. 288. No. 290. No. 292. No. 294. No. 296. No. 298. No. 300. No. 302. No. 304. No. 306. No. 308. No. 310. No. 312. No. 314. No. 316. No. 318. No. 320. No. 322. No. 324. No. 326. No. 328. No. 330. No. 332. No. 334. No. 336. No. 338. No. 340. No. 342. No. 344. No. 346. No. 348. No. 350. No. 352. No. 354. No. 356. No. 358. No. 360. No. 362. No. 364. No. 366. No. 368. No. 370. No. 372. No. 374. No. 376. No. 378. No. 380. No. 382. No. 384. No. 386. No. 388. No. 390. No. 392. No. 394. No. 396. No. 398. No. 400. No. 402. No. 404. No. 406. No. 408. No. 410. No. 412. No. 414. No. 416. No. 418. No. 420. No. 422. No. 424. No. 426. No. 428. No. 430. No. 432. No. 434. No. 436. No. 438. No. 440. No. 442. No. 444. No. 446. No. 448. No. 450. No. 452. No. 454. No. 456. No. 458. No. 460. No. 462. No. 464. No. 466. No. 468. No. 470. No. 472. No. 474. No. 476. No. 478. No. 480. No. 482. No. 484. No. 486. No. 488. No. 490. No. 492. No. 494. No. 496. No. 498. No. 500. No. 502. No. 504. No. 506. No. 508. No. 510. No. 512. No. 514. No. 516. No. 518. No. 520. No. 522. No. 524. No. 526. No. 528. No. 530. No. 532. No. 534. No. 536. No. 538. No. 540. No. 542. No. 544. No. 546. No. 548. No. 550. No. 552. No. 554. No. 556. No. 558. No. 560. No. 562. No. 564. No. 566. No. 568. No. 570. No. 572. No. 574. No. 576. No. 578. No. 580. No. 582. No. 584. No. 586. No. 588. No. 590. No. 592. No. 594. No. 596. No. 598. No. 600. No. 602. No. 604. No. 606. No. 608. No. 610. No. 612. No. 614. No. 616. No. 618. No. 620. No. 622. No. 624. No. 626. No. 628. No. 630. No. 632. No. 634. No. 636. No. 638. No. 640. No. 642. No. 644. No. 646. No. 648. No. 650. No. 652. No. 654. No. 656. No. 658. No. 660. No. 662. No. 664. No. 66

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

H. S. Johns is home from Mt. Union college for a few days.

Henry S. Clark, of Penfield, N. Y., is visiting at the home of Mrs. Peter Everhart, on the Plains.

Invitations have been issued by Clinton Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., to attend the annual reunion, on Friday evening, February 21.

The seventy pound rails now in use on the old track of the Pennsylvania railroad are being replaced by rails weighing eighty-five pounds each.

Miss Grace Michaels, of Fairmount, W. Va., who has been residing with Mrs. Elin Holman, in Park street, for some time, has returned home. She was accompanied by Miss Lucile Holman as far as Wheeling.

The U. S. Mail Wagon Company, makers of the Martin wagon, received another order, today, from San Francisco. This is the first order from the Pacific coast. The city of Bangor, Me., has had one for some time. Another order has been closed at Memphis.

James Cavanaugh has leased the Meyers lake resorts and promises many improvements over the old management. He says: "If Plain township goes dry at the coming election, I will run that side of the lake as a temperance resort and may do so anyway. I will not oppose the wishes of the people. There will be no public dances."

In a close and interesting debate at the Bridgeport school house, Thursday evening, Edward Blaumisser succeeded in convincing the judges "that more knowledge is gained by reading than by traveling." Harvey Smith and D. Borden were on the negative side. The question for debate next Thursday evening is "Resolved, That America's shame exceeds her glories."

The manager of the Canton telephone exchange says that if the council compels the telephone company to put all wires underground, the electric light company would have to do the same. He said if Cantonians wanted to put on metropolitan airs, they would have to foot the bills. He gave it as his opinion that if the wires went underground, not a telephone in the city could be furnished for less than \$80 a year, and many of them would be even higher.

The spelling bee held by the ladies of the Christian church, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Koons, Thursday evening, was a success in every particular. The first match was won by Ethel Coulter, the second by Margaret Morgan. The winners were then matched resulting in a victory for Miss Morgan. The words, though in common use, were rather difficult and many went down before surging, benefited, February, pursuing, singing, and so on.

Mr. Frederick Steiner and Miss Mary Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gross, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, in Duncan street, Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. E. Digel, of St. John's Evangelical church. Emil Gross was the groom's best man, and Miss Hilda Klein acted as bridesmaid. About seventy-five guests were present, and after the ceremony had been performed and the sumptuous repast disposed of, the rooms were cleared and dancing was begun, and continued until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner will reside on the groom's farm, about six miles east of Massillon.

Miss Bayliss gave one of the most pleasant of the many card parties of the winter, in the parlors of the Hotel Sailer, Wednesday evening. Her guest, Miss Stover, received with her, and a little after 8 o'clock eight tables were occupied, and progressive euchre continued until twenty-two games had been played. A beautifully served supper followed and the prizes were distributed amid great excitement. Miss Stover won the first ladies' prize, a glass vase, and Miss Reed the second, a cup and saucer. Mr. Clarence P. L. McLain won a picture frame, and Mr. John E. McLain has a card case to constantly remind him of his distinguished success.

The dime society of St. Timothy's church held a pleasant meeting in the parish building on Friday evening. Mr. Searle, an organist of unusual talent, a cousin and guest of Mr. James Corns, was kind enough to contribute a large part of an informally arranged musical programme. Mr. Searle is from Knoxville, Tenn. He expects to spend some time in Massillon, and it is to be hoped that musical people will have further opportunities for hearing his playing. Other soloists of the evening were Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. F. W. Arnold and Miss Minnie Kuhn, while the church choir, assisted by Mr. James K. Peacock, sang several much appreciated numbers.

The Stark county agricultural board met on Monday and Tuesday last, and carefully revised their entire premium list. In some classes a great deal of new matter has been added, while in others the premiums have been increased. The board has unanimously resolved to make the coming fair one of the best ever held, by offering greater inducements to exhibitors and attractions that will entertain the people. The citizens of Canton and elsewhere have already commenced taking an interest by offering fine special premiums, and it is trusted that Massillon and vicinity will do likewise. The fair will commence on Tuesday, September 22, in place of Monday, as heretofore, making only four in place of five days' fair. Children's day will be free on Wednesday. Premium list can be had on and after May 1.

The Assembly fancy dress party, given at Canton, Friday evening, attracted the following guests from Massillon, who came and went by special train: Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. McLain, Miss Wales, the Misses Laura and Harriet Russell, Miss Bayliss, the Misses Burton and their guest, Miss Hawkins, of Springfield, Mass., Miss Karthaus, the Misses Barney, of Cleveland, Miss Albrecht, Miss McLain, Messrs. Robert H. Day, Arvine Wales, Clarence P. L. McLain, Harry McLain, Herbert A. Croxton, Wm. A. Ulman, W. K. L. Warwick, James R. Dunn, F. W. Arnold, John E. McLain and George Culver. The masked revelers did not disclose their identity until 11 o'clock, after which everybody danced until a late hour and spent a most delightful evening. Miss Bessie Barr, one of the prettiest girls in Canton, in a smart French gown, led the march with Mr. Summer McDowell as Svengali. Clark represented Mlle.

Given away for a few days only, commencing Saturday, February 22 and 23, 1,000 boxes, each containing one week's treatment of Wright's Celery Capsules, at Baltzly's drug store. Any person afflicted with Liver, Kidney or Stomach Complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, can get one of the boxes free.

WANTED—Everybody to know that M. E. Porter cleans wall paper and sells the cleaner. Leave orders at Mrs. W. S. Hays', or telephone 231.

What happened to Cicero in the year 58 B. C.?

He went into exile, and his house was burned down by those who at

NewsPaper ARCHIVE

BILL NYE AND CICERO

THE HUMORIST WRITES OF THE FAMOUS ROMAN ORATOR.

The Day of the Spellbinder Seems to Be Past—The Porterhouse Eloquence of Parliament—Demosthenes the Henry Cabot Lodge of His Time.

[Copyright, 1890, by Edgar W. Nye.]

A very well known author has recently said that undue levity and the popularity of the anecdote in modern times have been the death of American oratory. This statement is worth looking into, for evidently something has happened to American oratory. Let us examine the history of oratory a little and examine the record of noted orators for a moment.

Cicero, who was born in a country town near Rome in January, 106 B. C., was one of the best offhand speakers of



NYE, THE AFTER DINNER ORATOR.

his time, and his remarks compared with those that appear from day to day in the Congressional Record would indicate that he was not overestimated by his fellow men. And yet Cicero excelled in sarcasm and witticisms. Those were two of his leading characteristics.

The more serious foe of oratory has been the remarkable growth of the newspaper. Formerly the orator told people what to believe, and they believed it. Oratory nowadays is most effective on juries, and those who inform themselves are not selected as jurors. This goes to prove that oratory flourishes best among the ignorant.

The "spellbinder" of today is generally a man who could not charge any admission. If he were to do so, his life would be one of extreme isolation.

It is said that Cicero during his attack upon Catiline made many humorous hits at his adversary and told some excellent stories fresh from the cloaks. In his style he resembled Senator Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina, wiping his nose with the same air of defiance and abandon in the midst of a thrilling period.

During the defense of Murena, Cicero is said to have made an address which abounded in witty and humorous outbursts.

If the humor of our own orators has destroyed the power of American oratory, what is the matter with British oratory? It is an entirely different bug altogether. Those who have listened for a few weeks to the porterhouse eloquence of parliament will agree with me that its foundations are not being sapped by humor.

The truth is that we live in a most practical and prosaic time. When a city can be destroyed at a distance of eight miles and a large iron cook stove full of explosives may be thrown into New York from beyond Fire Island, what sort of employment is there for a poet laureate or a big browed orator with a cloven breath?

No, it is not true that humor has

wrecked American oratory, or even the

humorous orator finds on arriving at his

destination that the morning papers pub-

lished his funny anecdotes two weeks be-

fore he arrived. Our after dinner people,

of course, tell humorous stories, but

that is not generally regarded as oratory.

Speeches which go with great eclat at a

dinner when the pudding sauce has been

rather exhilarating often read rather

simply at the breakfast table, especially

by people who were not invited.

Oratory in the days when it took the

place now occupied by the telegraph, the

press and the tutor, was as often wrong,

too, as right, and to this day Cicero is

condemned for using his great gift for

the inexcusable death of Cathegus and

Lentulus.

A great many people overestimate the

value of oratory. Oratory must have a

just cause or it becomes a power for

evil. Some think even today that Patrick

Henry was the direct and sole cause of

American independence because he gave

the Revolutionary war permission to

come.

Such, however, was not the case.

We need not bewail the conditions

here which have brought about this

change. When a great newspaper re-

duces its price, it is more important to

the American people than the birth of a

Demosthenes. Everything which en-

courages us to do our own thinking

means another granite block into the

beautiful pedestal of civilization.

When we may glance over a day's his-

tory of the world between our oatmeal

and our codfish ball, the opinion of one

man assumes its true value. When five

or six well informed men in an audience

shake their heads at an orator, he begins

molting at an early date.

What becomes of the young orators

who round out the exercises at college

commencements? They go forth with

the applause of their neighbors still ring-

ing in their ears, and it is their inten-

tion to mold great masses of mind into

shape, but we find them later engaged

in the fire insurance business or

traveling with a stereopticon through

the remote precincts of our frontier.

What happened to Cicero in the year

58 B. C.?

He went into exile, and his house was

burned down by those who at

one time sat spellbound within the sound of his voice.

"Roma Patria Ciceronem libera dixit" was true in 63, but in 58 "Sic semper gloria mundi" was the fatal watchword. Egotism got the better of Cicero, and he made the mistake common among orators of mistaking his eloquent powers for common sense. Even his best friends were at times forced to admit that Cicero relied more on his larynx than he did on his cere-

brum.

The American Indian was by nature an orator. Humor never interfered with his progress in that line. No one ever heard an Indian tell a funny story even at a raw dog banquet, where general good feeling would be supposed to obtain, and yet where is the Indian today? He has proved to the world that oratory alone will not sustain life.

Cicero's great characteristic was his wit, says his biographer. His esprit was his great specialty. So that we must look elsewhere for the decline in American oratory. His philippics still make interesting reading. But after all they are but the opinions of one man. Today we read brighter things in our editorial columns every morning and have the world's news besides.

Perhaps, too, another cause of the decadence of the orator is the eloquent training which he receives. This robs him of his individuality and makes of him an animated recapitulation.

If we go into the halls of congress, we find a collection of business men who do not attempt oratory except on obituary day. These solemn rehearsals seem like the mournful echo of national oratory. The pallid features of the stenographers and sergeant-at-arms show how destructive these forensic outbursts are to animal life.

Demosthenes made few gestures, and it is thought that this had a good deal to do with his success as an orator. He could speak eloquently without stepping over the boundaries of a common Athenian orator and showed a marked contrast in this to the political orator of today, who requires one entire wing of the capitol building to himself while speaking and most always manages to get it before he closes.

Demosthenes rarely, even during his most impassioned efforts, ever barked his knuckles against the reporters' gallery. He was calm and earnest. His first great effort was in his own behalf. His father had left to Demosthenes and his sister 15 talents, it seems, equivalent to \$15,000 of our money, but his guardian or administrator appropriated the whole sum, hoping thereby to be regarded as a talented man, but Demosthenes prosecuted him when but 18 years of age, and though he obtained a judgment he did not get his money. In this respect I can sympathize with Demosthenes. I employed a lawyer once to sue a party for \$2,000 due me. I got the judgment, and the lawyer got the money. He wrote me that he supposed I simply wished to vindicate myself. After that I never tried to vindicate myself at all. These

vindications are as bad as a fire sometimes.

Demosthenes poisoned himself 322 B. C. This occurred after reading the notice of his lecture at Athens, in which

New York, Feb. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued to-day, says: The weather still hinders business, as does continued closeness of money and prolonged inaction of congress, but confidence increases.

The production of pig iron 198,599 tons weekly Feb. 1, is 4.3 per cent less than Jan. 1, and 8.5 per cent less than Nov. 1, while the unsold stocks increased 63,188 tons in January, showing an output much exceeding the present demand and moreover larger stocks than for a long time are carried by the steel works.

Pig iron at the east and at Chicago is not advanced. Southern competition continuing at prices so low that several Alabama furnaces have stopped, but Bessemer is a shade lower at Pittsburgh. The demand for plates, sheets and wire nails continues fairly good, and there are more orders for railroad cars and bar iron at Chicago, but no further sales of rails appear, and the demand for finished products keeps but about 70 per cent of the capacity employed. The coke output is again much reduced.

Sales of wool have been small for two weeks of February, 9,320,700 pounds, against 10,260,550 last year, and 12,502,550 in 1893, but higher prices abroad sustained by heavy shipments of goods to this country, inclining holders of wool here to make no concessions, so that manufacturers have the more difficulty in meeting competition.

Producers tend downward, mainly because supplies exceed expectations. Wheat has declined 3 cents. Corn is a shade lower and both pork and lard a little lower.

The failures for the week have been 321 in the United States, against 270 last year, and 67 in Canada, against 51 last year.

Mrs. Holiday Must Pay Damages.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15.—The jury in the Holliday damage case has brought in a verdict awarding damages to Mrs. Fanny Holliday in the sum of \$500 for malicious prosecution. Mrs. E. L. Holliday, co-defendant with her husband, is a daughter of the late Allen G. Thurman of Ohio.

To Report on Venezuelan Dispute.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British and Foreign Arbitration association has delegated one of its vice presidents to visit the United States in order to obtain matter for a report to the association upon the Venezuela boundary dispute and its outcome.